



BELAIR, PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MARYLAND
from a photograph, October, 1929

The Belair Stud

1747-1761



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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Epistle dedicatory to William Woodward, Esq.....	9
Bibliography	13
Introduction	19
I. Ogle's *Barb and the Spanish mares.....	23
II. Ogle's *Spark	28
III. Sharpe's *Othello	31
IV. Ogle's *Queen Mab and her produce :.....	35
(a) Tasker's *Moll Brazen.....	37
(b) Hopper's Pacolet	42
(c) Gantt's Mille	43
V. Colvill's *Miss Colvill.....	46
VI. Tasker's *Selima	53
APPENDIX	
Notes, including extended comment on	
Gist's *Bulle Rock, the first 'bred' horse in America.....	75
Governor Sharpe's Whitehall Stud.....	82
General Washington's Magnolia.....	91
Tayloe's Bellair II.....	92
Index of Persons.....	97
Index of Horses and Mares.....	100

ILLUSTRATIONS

Belair, Prince Georges Co., Maryland.....	Frontispiece
The Spanish Horse.....	facing page 23
Darley's Arabian	facing page 35
The Godolphin 'Arabian'.....	facing page 53

EPISTLE DEDICATORY TO WILLIAM WOODWARD, ESQ.

Dear Woodward:

The following essay in array of the extant evidence for the horses and mares which made up one of the earliest American Studs, in which you have a peculiar interest, was undertaken to illustrate the suggestion made to you some months ago that the entries for early imported blood stock included in the first volume of the American Stud Book are in few instances supported by contemporary vouchers.

The name of S. D. Bruce, who compiled the historical volumes of that monumental record must always be honoured by American horsemen, because he persisted during laborious years until he had achieved a work which had been attempted without success by at least eight predecessors during the period (1815-1870) of our greatest activity in the study of equine genealogy. John Borien (1815), John Randolph of Roanoke (1826), Theophilus Feild & J. J. Harrison (1827), J. S. Skinner (1835), and Ogle Tayloe & Wiley J. Stratton (1837) all announced a purpose to compile an American Stud Book; all worked on the task; and all suspended their work without crowning it by publication: while the publications actually effected, before Bruce, by Peter Cottom (1830 & 1833), Patrick Nisbett Edgar (1833), and J. H. Wallace (1867), useful as they were in clearing the ground, now stand as memoires pour servir. Bruce alone became standard authority, as was recognised when, in 1896, The Jockey Club acquired his material, gave its imprimatur to what he had done, and became his continuator.

Profound as is our gratitude to Bruce on this record, it may now be recognised that he was of the school of thought of his predecessors—the last of that school indeed, but of it never-

theless; for he was convinced that the crescent dignity of the American turf demanded that our foundation stock should be identified in Weatherby's General Stud Book, and his philosophy of research was all to that end.

A colonial attitude of mind is no longer necessary to command respect for the breeding of a horse. Since Bruce laid down his pen a new school of horse history has been founded, of which Mr. C. M. Prior is the most distinguished exponent. That English student of sources has been persistently gathering and printing from MS. early private stud books which, when read with the Racing Calendars, demonstrate that, diligently as it has been revised and expanded historically, GSB remains essentially a record of the post-Herod-and-Eclipse era (in American chronology post Revolutionary): as who should say it is a club list rather than a census. The proof of this estimate is the evidence thus made available for the many eighteenth century horses of the best families for whom Cheny and Heber contemporaneously collected (and recorded in their Racing Calendars) authenticated certificates of breeding; but which were ignored by GSB, when long afterwards that Golden Book was compiled, because those horses did not leave progeny to represent them on the nineteenth century English turf.

This thesis is particularly stimulating in any review of the history of the American horse because by their removal from England our eighteenth century importations necessarily fell into the category thus shown to have been arbitrarily excluded by GSB, and because, moreover, few of the historians of the school of Bruce made use of, if indeed they had access to, the Racing Calendars.

Reliance on the Racing Calendars as a source does not, however, mean a complete pedigree in every case. Cheny and Heber often recorded the sire of a horse which appeared later in America, but they did not always record the dam; and they may, therefore, require us to confess that we cannot tie all our early blood stock into Figure Families. That confession may be disturbing to some, but not now to many: and on reflection those few will agree that by facing the facts we have

nothing of significance to lose and everything of self-respect to gain. It is of concern to every American horseman to be relieved from the shame which follows demonstration that our official Stud Book claims identification of imported horses with English horses of the same name which can be shown to have been still in England after the American records of their namesakes begin. The case of Sharpe's *Othello, rehearsed in the following paper, is a conspicuous case in point.

For this consideration alone, although others might be adduced, I have ventured to urge that The Jockey Club, having assumed responsibility for the American Stud Book, owes a duty to American horsemen to undertake a systematic revision of its volumes One to Six, inclusive.

There is respectable precedent for such an undertaking in the fact that the first volume of GSB was revised no less than five times during its first century: and it would seem, moreover, that Col. Bruce himself must have been an advocate of such revision if he was here today. In his Preface of 1868 he recognised that his judgments were not final: his observation upon his own work that 'twas the labor of Sisyphus' must mean not only that he himself had been compelled by newly discovered evidence constantly to do it over, but that he knew that others must continue to revise it in the future.

Believe me, with friendship and respect,

Yours faithfully,

FAIRFAX HARRISON.

Belvoir, Fauquier County, Virginia.

December, 1929.

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[Advocate]

See Annals.

[AF]

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[Annals]

Annals of the Turf, by 'An Advocate for the Turf' (George W. Jeffreys of Person County, N. C.), first published in the *Petersburg Intelligencer* newspaper, 1826; immediately reprinted and continued in AF & ATR, and finally collected in Cotton, 1830 ff.

These papers were the first documented studies of the American horse, and remain of historical significance.

[ATR]

American Turf Register newspaper, ed. J. S. Skinner, Baltimore, 1829-1835.

Among the many contributors to this clearing house of equine genealogy, those herein cited by name were:

Advocate. See Annals.

D, was Gabriel Duvall (1752-1844) of 'Marietta', Prince Georges County, Maryland, who was at once a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a lifelong follower of the turf. He knew Galloway's Selim in the flesh.

Observer, was Benjamin Ogle Tayloe (1796-1868) of the Octagon House, Washington, the inheritor of the breeding tradition of the Ogle, Tasker & Tayloe studs.

Panton, was Judge William Williams of Nashville, who migrated from North Carolina to Tennessee at the beginning of the nineteenth century, taking with him personal memories of Mark Anthony and other eighteenth century horses, and lived to correspond with 'Frank Forester' in 1856.

- [Bailey] *Bailey's Racing Register*, 'a consolidated reference to British racing from 1710 to 1842', 3 vols., London, 1845.
This is not only a convenient collection of all the eighteenth century Racing Calendars, but a necessary tool of research because it contains the only consolidated index of the names of the horses recorded therein; for the Calendars themselves indexed horses only under the names of owners.
- [Bruce] *The American Stud Book*, by S. D. Bruce, 6 vols., Chicago & New York, 1868-1894.
- [Cheney] *Racing Calendars*, London, 1727-1750.
- [Cottom] *The Gentleman's New Pocket Farrier . . . Annals of the Turf & American Stud Book*, published by Peter Cottom, Richmond, 1830, 1833, 1835, & by J. S. Skinner, Philadelphia, 1848.
- [Culver] *Blooded Horses of Colonial Days* [a Racing Calendar] by Francis Barnum Culver, Baltimore, 1922.
- [Duvall] See ATR.
- [Edgar] *The American Race-turf Register . . .* by Patrick Nisbett Edgar of Granville County, N. C., New York, 1833.
- [Frank Forester] *Horse and Horsemanship of the United States*, New York, 1857.
- [GSB] *The General Stud Book . . .* ed. Weatherby, vol. One [Fifth or Centennial edition], London, 1891.
- [Heber] *Racing Calendars*, London, 1751-1768.
- [MG] *Maryland Gazette* newspaper, Annapolis, 1732 ff.
- [Newspapers] Miscellaneous late eighteenth century newspapers of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, cited by name.
- [Ogle Tayloe] See ATR.
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- [Prior] *Early Records of the Thoroughbred Horse*, by C. M. Prior, London, 1924.
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- [Skinner] See AF, ATR & Cottom.
- [TR] *Thoroughbred Record* newspaper, Lexington, Kentucky, 1875 ff.
- [VG] *Virginia Gazette* newspaper, Williamsburg, 1736 ff.
 Most of the files of this newspaper, for the crucial years of the early history of the American horse, 1753-1765, are lost.
- [VM] *Virginia Historical Magazine*, Richmond, 1894 ff.
- [Wallace] *American Stud Book*, by J. H. Wallace, New York, 1867.

THE BELAIR STUD

INTRODUCTION

Samuel Ogle (1694-1752), a soldier of a North of England family, served the office of resident Lieutenant Governor of Maryland, representing the Lord Proprietor, at intervals from 1731 to his death. During his first and longest term (1731-1742) he showed his paternal interest in the province by importing a Spanish or 'Barb' horse and several Spanish mares. The selection of this blood was in deference to the contemporary predilection of the southern colonies: but that Governor Ogle himself preferred the English horse and deemed it to be adaptable to trans-Atlantic climate and conditions is proved by the fact that at once (certainly before 1735) he sent one of his Spanish mares to Virginia to be bred to Gist's *Bulle Rock, that pioneer 'thoroughbred' which had, in 1730, introduced into America the blood of Darley's Arabian [*See note 1*].

Fortunately for Maryland, Governor Ogle eventually followed up this preliminary gesture with a more significant contribution of English horse blood. When, in 1747, he returned to America for his last tour of official duty he brought with him from England a fresh and vigorous infusion of Darley blood represented by a horse, Spark, and a mare, Queen Mab, she suckling the filly, got in England by Spark, which was later known as Moll Brazen. This new importation was collected with the Spanish stock already on the ground at the Governor's plantation Belair [*See Note 2*] in Prince Georges County, and there became the foundation of a notable stud.

When Governor Ogle died in May, 1752, Belair and its stud were taken over by his brother-in-law, Benjamin Tasker, jr., who evidently relished that opportunity to try experiments in breeding. Using the material he found on the plantation, he began with crosses of Spark on the Spanish stock, as well as the best of the native or 'country' quarter racing mares [*See Note 3*] and so proceeded, undeterred by dread of either an Oedipus or a Pharaoh complex, to inbred matings of what English blood he then had in hand. These experiments were

doubtless amusing; and they turned out also to be valuable; for in this practice Col. Tasker was the first in Maryland to learn the immemorial lesson that if one is to breed at all it is worth while only to breed 'true' and from the best. The evidence for this lesson is that in 1751 *Selima* was imported, to contribute a strain of the then new Godolphin blood; who, after a brief and brilliant career on the turf, justified in the stud also her importer's highest expectations, and so the Spanish mares disappeared.

A few years later (1755) Governor Horatio Sharpe followed the example of his predecessor and also imported an English horse, *Othello*, which he sent to the Belair Stud as the one place then available in the province where he might have proper care; and to this stock Col. Tasker added about the same time (by acquisition from the estate of John Colvill of Fairfax County, Virginia) *Spark's* dam, a mature matron, bred by Colvill's kinsman, Lord Tankerville, and known, in honor of the breeder's wife, as '*Miss Colvill*.'

Col. Tasker died in 1760 and his Belair Stud was dispersed during the following year. Unfortunately for the history of the thoroughbred horse in America, Col. Tasker's father (President of the Maryland Council and, on occasion, acting Governor), was a potentate of the eighteenth century school of public officers, with many of the characteristics attributed by the historians to the Virginia '*King Carter*', and did not deem it necessary to do for his own son what men of less local importance were required to do for their families; that is to say, he did not file, as the law required, an inventory and administration accounts of the estate of Benjamin Tasker, jr. For us today the consequence of this omission is that we lack that primary and specific evidence of the content and disposition of the Belair Stud which we have for other contemporary Maryland studs of less importance. But, despite that lack we are not altogether without information in the premises, for we have a precious shred of contemporary evidence directly in point, viz:

[1761, May 14, MG]

'To be sold at public auction pursuant to the testament of the Hon. Colonel Benjamin Tasker, deceased, on Thursday the 21st of May, at Bellair in Prince George's County, near Queen Anne, the noted bay mare called Selima, four of her foals [probably Sharpe's Traveller mare, Stella, Selim & Ebony]; the breeding mare [Moll Brazen] belonging to the late Governor Ogle, and their increase: in all 30. The subscriber will attend the sale.

'Robert Carter, [Executor.
of Nomini in
Westmoreland County, Virginia].'

When the facts arrayed in this advertisement are read with the testimonies for the subsequent history of the Tasker horse stock it is possible to deduce, with conviction, that in 1756 the first stud of English blood in Maryland consisted of two imported horses, Spark and Othello, and four imported mares, viz: the two old ladies, Queen Mab and Miss Colvill, Queen Mab's English begotten daughter, Moll Brazen, the peerless Selima, the Bulle Rock mare, and the young stock they had then produced; but in 1760, when Col. Tasker died and the Belair Stud was dispersed, it is probable that Spark, Queen Mab and Miss Colvill were dead. The evidence for the others is that Othello was then removed to Whitehall by Governor Sharpe; that Selima and Moll Brazen (the last named being the sole survivor of the original Ogle importation) were sent to Virginia; and that the young stock was scattered among breeders in both Maryland and Virginia.

What follows is an argument of the testimony available in support of these generalizations.



THE SPANISH HORSE
by Stradanus

*I. Ogle's *Barb and Spanish mares.*

The breeder who today cherishes a sentiment for the perpetuation of the old American stock, and occasionally determines a cross with reference to that sentiment, is sometimes given pause by running a pedigree down to 'a mare from Old Spain.' There is undoubtedly a romantic appeal to the imagination in such a taproot, a suggestion of the earliest English pedigrees (who is not pleased in a noisy age when he meets 'King William's no tongued barb called Chillaby?'), but, having experienced this pleasant emotion, those whose practical breeding standards are Figure Families undoubtedly feel the shock when they encounter a blank wall. That taproot is, however, particularly interesting to the historian as a testimony to the earliest period of selective horse breeding in America; for there were a number of mares 'from Old Spain' in Virginia and Maryland before 1750. Across the intervening centuries the evidence for them proves two facts:

(a) that for some generations prior to 1750 Virginia and Maryland had absorbed a steady inflow of mares 'from *New Spain*', brought back by indian traders, from their contacts with the horse owning indians of the Southwest. 'Panton' left an interesting testimony (in his letter of 1856 to 'Frank Forester', *Horse & Horsemanship*, i, 144) that under similar conditions the first settlers on the limestone prairie surrounding Nashville, Tennessee, derived their earliest horse blood from the Spanish Southwest. Dr. Felix Robertson told him, said Judge Williams, that 'his father the old General [James Robertson] and others, then [1788] and afterwards, had many Spanish mares';

(b) that experience with this stock, used as riding pads rather than racers, moved those early eighteenth century Virginians and Marylanders who traded direct with 'Old Spain' to improve the 'barb' quality of their indian ponies by importing pure Spanish blood. The testimony of Virginia pedigrees is that, like Governor Ogle of Maryland, several of the Vir-

ginians who before 1750 became the owners of English racing horses (William Nelson, Philip Ludwell, Nathaniel Harrison of Brandon, and William Churchill) began their importations of horse flesh with mares and horses 'from Old Spain.' Before they elected to supersede 'quarter' racing by 'course' racing and the resulting demand for bottom had crystallized in the colonies the standard of the English thoroughbred, the taste of these worthies is comprehensible. Given the primary demand for a riding horse, no one who has once adjusted himself to the high Spanish saddle and has had experience with a native horse in the mountains above Granada will question the judgment which dictated these importations; for he can never forget the quick, easy walk on springing pasterns, the cat-like adaptability to a broken terrain, and the impression of docile beauty and strength left upon his memory by the luminous intelligent eye, the sensitive mouth, the deep shoulder, the short head and the high crest of the Andalusian 'barb'. He must agree with the stud groom of Louis XIV that 'les chevaux d'Espagne sont extrêmement beaux. S'ils sont bien choisis il ne se trouvera peut-etre aucun cheval plus noble qu'eux.'

The source records for Governor Ogle's Spanish stock are a series of advertisements following the importer's death and the banishment of the 'barbs' from Belair by Col. Tasker:

[1752, July 30, MG]

'To be sold very reasonably at the plantation of the late Rev. Mr. Henderson, deceased, in Prince George's County, two very fine breeding *mares of the Barbary Breed*, with two young mare colts foaled this spring: also two promising Horse colts, a year old, not cut, which were got by the Governor's fine English horse [Spark].'

[1761, August 20, MG]

'To be sold the third day of September next at the plantation of the late Edward Dorsey, Esq., deceased, at Elk Ridge, known by the name of Rigges Plantation . . . sundry young mares, horses and colts, *all of the Barbary breed*; also a Stallion of the same breed, being a noted horse for begetting handsome fine colts.'

[1762, April 15, MG]

'*Driver*, a fine strong horse, near 15 hands high, got by Othello: his dam by [Ogle's] Old Spark: *his grandam by the late Governor Ogle's Barb*. . . .

Robert Tyler.'

[1767, March 31, Pa. Chronicle]

'*Bohemian*, gr. c. 7 yrs., 15.3 by Othello (sire of Selim) out of a mare 15 hands belonging to Governor Sharpe: she by a full bred horse belonging to Col. Colvill; and out of a mare of the blood [Sharpe's Badger mare].

'Col. Colvill's horse *was got by* [Ogle's] *Barb*, out of [Miss Colvill] a mare imported from England, bred by Lord Tankerville.'

The most interesting individual among this 'barb' stock at Belair is the mare which bred a filly foal by Gist's *Bulle Rock; for she became the taproot of several distinguished racers (notably, Conway's Black-and-all-Black and Sim's of Md. Wildair), as well as of the 'Bully Rock kind' which was eminent in New Jersey during and after the Revolution. Arranged chronologically, the surviving testimonies for that mare and her immediate descendants are as follows:

[1778, April 15, N. J. Gazette]

'*Young Bulle Rock*, b. h., 5 yrs. [i. e., foaled 1773], got by the famous [Tasker's] Old Bulle Rock: and his dam [Gantt's] Britannia [*q. v. post*] whose stock and blood being so well known in this state of New Jersey wants no further pedigree.'

[1779, April 21, N. J. Gazette]

'*Jolly Chester*, b. h., 7 yrs. old [i. e., foaled 1772], by True Briton [*q. v. post*]: [Tayloe's] *Hero: 'his grandam by [Ogle's] Old Spark *who was also the sire of* [Tasker's] *Old Bully Rock*.'

[1780, March 7, Md. Journal]

'[Conway's] *Black-and-all-Black*, bl. h., 16 hands, 8 years [i. e., foaled 1772], by [Bland's] *Brunswick: [Tasker's] Ariel: 'his grandam was full blooded and sister of [Tasker's Old] Bully Rock.'

Elihu Hall, of Elihu
[Cecil Co. Maryland].'

[1781, March 20, Md. Journal]

'[Sim's] *Wildair* [b. h., foaled 1765], bred by Col. Joseph Sim of Prince Georges County . . . was got by Mr. Delancey's [imported] *Wildair*: his dam by [Tasker's] *Ariel*: his grandam by [Sharpe's*] *Othello*: *his great grandam a barb* . . .

Richard Jones

[of Baltimore Co., Md.].'

[1782, Edgar, p. 452; Bruce, ii, 495, a confused traditional pedigree here inserted because the taproot checks with the certificates cited for Jolly Chester and Conway's Black-and-all-Black.]

'*Jameison's Serval*, gr. h., foaled 'about' 1775, by *Selim: *Britannia* (*sic*), by [Tayloe's] *Childers: [Tayloe's*] *Hero*: full sister to [Tasker's] *Old Bulle Rock*.'

[1789, April 1, Pa. Gazette, s. v. Bates' Atlas]

'[Bates'] *Ulster Lass*, by [Perkin's] *Granby* [son of *Belsize Arabian]: [Bates] *Diana*, by Delancey's **Wildair* [sent back to England 1773, Pick, i, 208]: 'her grandam (*sic*) was a *Bully Rock* [i. e., by Gist's **Bulle Rock*]: her great grandam was Governor Ogle's *Barb*, imported.'

Jacob Bates

[Carlisle, Pa.].'

[1813, from Gen. T. M. Forman's collection, AF, ix, 296, & cf. the similar certificate of the same breeders for Miss Bethune, ATR, v, 443]

'*Rosette* was got by [Hunt's] *Bajazet* [alias Y. Tanner, son of Wolstenholmes' *Tanner]: *Bashaw* [son of Delancey's **Wildair*]: *Young Bulle Rock* 'who was sired by [Tasker's] *Old Bulle Rock*: out of the [Gantt's] *Britannia* mare, she was full sister to *True Briton* . . .'

'[Tasker's] *Old Bulle Rock* was sired by the well known imported horse [Ogle's] *Old Sparke*: out of a full blooded mare [Ogle's *Bulle Rock* mare].

J. & J. Terhune

[New York].'

Although it is probable that some of these testimonies drop generations, when read together they enable us to see at Belair a mare who has been ignored by the stud books, viz:

Ogle's Bulle Rock mare

by Gist's *Bulle Rock: Ogle's Barb mare.

Produce:

- i c. Tasker's Old Bulle Rock, by Ogle's *Spark.
- ii f. Tasker's 'Sister to Old Bulle Rock' by Ogle's *Spark.
- iii f. [grandam of Sim's of Md. Wildair], by Sharpe's *Othello.

II. Ogle's *Spark.

The evidence for the origin of the first English horse to be domiciled in Maryland has been collected elsewhere (*s. v.* *Miss Colvill) and it will suffice here to repeat a summary of the *deductions* from that evidence:

Spark, foaled about 1743, was got by Aleppo (asserted by Col. Tasker to be the *son* of Darley's Arabian of that name, but on the argument from dates more likely to be a *grandson*; e. g., the Duke of Hamilton's Aleppo, b. h., foaled 1728): his dam *Miss Colvill, by Bartlet's Childers; his grandam by Old Spark (son of Honeycomb Punch).

He was bred in Northumberland (whence Governor Ogle also derived) by Charles, second Lord Tankerville: and passed as a colt to the ownership of Charles Fleetwood of Middlesex. This Fleetwood (probably of the family of the Parliamentary general who married a daughter of Oliver Cromwell) appears in the Racing Calendars from 1728 to 1744; but as there is no testimony in those records for Spark or any colt which might be identified as Spark it may well be that the horse never was trained. His subsequent personal history is compactly rehearsed in a Pennsylvania advertisement of a son of Sharpe's *Othello not known to the stud books, viz:

[1774, May 4, Pa. Gazette, *s. v.* Pollock's Tryall]

'[Ogle's*] *Spark* was descended from [Bartlett's] Childers, foaled the property of Charles Fleetwood; who presented him to Frederick, Prince of Wales; who presented him to [Charles, fifth] Lord Baltimore [one of the Gentlemen of the Prince's Bedchamber];' and he sent him to Maryland. He was the sire of many famous horses.'

The historians have found so little that is pleasant to say of the father of George III that this confirmation of Horace Walpole's statement that 'his best quality was generosity', is welcome; especially as Spark left a progeny which made a real contribution to the American turf. The highly valued 'True Briton' blood of early New Jersey and New York pedigrees was that of the colt which 'Fred' sent across the Atlantic.

The date of Spark's arrival in America is not proved. Judge Duvall (ATR, ii, 215), who had the Maryland tradition, said

of him that 'the time of importation [is] uncertain'; and Ogle Tayloe (ATR, vi, 54), who had also the Ogle and Tasker family tradition, could add to this no more than that the horse came 'during [Governor Ogle's] administration (1732 to 1742 and 1747 to 1752).' We may, however, fairly deduce (as Culver roundly asserts) that the importation was in 1747, when Ogle arrived in Maryland on his last tour of duty; for the only record testimony for the horse other than pedigrees is immediately following his importer's death, viz:

[1752, May 21, MG]

'At the late Governour's [Samuel Ogle's] plantation in Prince Georges County *the fine English horse* [Spark] will cover mares th's season at four guineas a leap and trial: the money to be paid to Jacob Green the overseer: and Gentlemen are desired to take his receipt. Proper care will be taken of the mares.'

[1752, October 26, MG]

'To be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 7th day of November next at the plantation of the late Governor Ogle in Prince George's County, a choice parcel of country born slaves, consisting of men, women and children: *also the fine English horse* [Spark] and mare [Queen Mab] and several mares and colts of the English breed . . .'

The incidental testimony of pedigrees is that Spark was still alive in the Belair Stud in 1756; but he seems to have died before the Tasker dispersal sale of 1761.

Pedigree of Spark attributed by Edgar to Lord Baltimore:

Edgar (p. 58) claimed that he had a statement for Spark under the hand of Littlebury Hardyman, dated 1776, which contained the following certificate:

'*Spark* was got by Honeycomb Punch: his dam was Wilkes's Old Mare, called Miss Colville, and got by Old Hautboy: Brimmer.

(Signed) Baltimore [Seal].'

Unhappily for the authenticity of this interesting document, no other testimony, in pedigrees or otherwise, has come to light to check against it; and its credibility is shaken by the dates which must at once arise in the critic's mind, that Honeycomb Punch is recorded on the turf at Newmarket in 1699 and that Littlebury Hardyman died in 1771. Considering these facts in the light of Edgar's notorious, if pious, interest in establish-

ing imported horses in GSB, we are therefore driven to the judgment that he invented this certificate, by combining the only Spark known to GSB (i, 383) with the Hardyman statement of 1770 that Miss Colvill was the dam of Ogle's Spark.

The Spark who was a son of Honeycomb Punch has an authenticated record in the stud in Yorkshire in the seventeen twenties (See Cuthbert Routh's Stud Book in Prior's *Early Records*, pp. 55, 38; and compare the pedigrees of Cowling's Bald Partner, ch. h., foaled 1743 & Robinson's Sampson, b. h., foaled 1745, in Heber, 1754, iv, 237, 238) and so was too early to have been in Maryland as late as 1752. It is much more likely that he was, as Bruce surmised, the grandfather of the Spark of the Belair Stud.

But despite this evidence of criticism, Edgar's entry had the pernicious consequence of leading Bruce astray in other directions. Although there is no evidence for more than one Spark in Maryland, Bruce sought to solve the problem by setting up two imported horses of that name, one the son of Aleppo, and the other his grandfather, the son of Honeycomb Punch. His entries (i, 52) were:

(a) *Spark* imported into Maryland by Governor Ogle: got by Honeycomb Punch: Wilkes mare (called Miss Colvill) by Hautboy: Brimmer.

This was Edgar's thesis, swallowed whole, in the face of the persuasive conjecture of GSB (i, 383) that the Wilkes mare in question was that remote foundation mare, Robinson's Grey Wilkes (*q. v.* GSB, i, 11). This conjecture is supported generally by the historical floruit of the son of Honeycomb Punch, and specifically by the description of Old Spark in Heber's pedigree of Cowling's Bald Partner, cited *supra*.

(b) *Spark* imported by Benjamin Tasker, jr.: got by Aleppo (son of Darley's Arabian): Bartlet's Childers: Old Spark (son of Honeycomb Punch): Coneyskins: Sweetlips by Cade [foaled 1742, GSB, i, 106]: Jigg: Squirt's dam by Snake.

Here Bruce invoked the Tasker certificate of 1758 (ATR, vi, 208, 159); but varied his text and so involved himself in impossible chronology. By interpreting the unidentified 'Sweetlips' taproot of the Tasker certificate as referring to the only mare of that name in GSB, despite the fact that she was there entered as foaled in 1742, he succeeded in mating her with a horse, foaled 1712, with a racing record in 1717, 1718 and 1719.

*III. Sharpe's *Othello.*

Horatio Sharpe (1718-1790), a Yorkshireman with all a Yorkshireman's inherited zest in horse flesh, came to Maryland in 1753 with a commission as Lieutenant Governor for Frederick, sixth Lord Baltimore.

Although he owed this preferment to his own elder brother, the guardian of the young proprietary, Sharpe was no mere placeman. He had already done creditable soldiering under Admiral Vernon in the Cartagena expedition in 1740 and thereafter in less conspicuous routine; and in Maryland he made a good Governor during fifteen years of continuous service. Politically, those were anxious years because they included the period of the French war on the frontier; but not the least interesting fact about Sharpe's administration is that although he became a politician he did also what none of the Royal Governors in Virginia ever ventured to do: namely he conspicuously patronized the turf, by offering prizes and, what was more important, by himself maintaining a breeding stud.

That he could go as far as this without criticism was doubtless due chiefly to his personal dignity, but certainly in part Sharpe owed his opportunity to the precedents set by Governor Ogle and, most of all, by the youthful Lord Proprietor, who had set up a racing stable as soon as he came into his estate [See Note 4]; but so long as he was Governor Col. Sharpe did not appear on the turf. That he had the appetite to do so appears from the record that as soon as the restraint of politics was removed he took the next step and in 1769 & 1770 his colours were seen in the Jockey Club races at Annapolis.

The earliest evidence for Sharpe's interest in horses is that promptly after his inauguration he imported into Maryland another English horse to supplement Spark in the provincial stud.

The arrival of that horse was announced by the following advertisement:

[1756, March 25, MG; ATR, iv, 55]

'In the hands of John Pearson at Col. Tasker's plantation in Prince Georges County, a beautiful Black Horse full 15 hands high: and will cover mares this season at Four guineas a leap and trial. Good care will be taken of the mares.

'The dam of this Horse was bred by the Duke of Somerset and got by Hampton Court Childers. His sire was my Lord Portmore's Crab, sire of Oroonoko, Sloe, Black-and-all-Black and many other Stallions now in great repute.'

It will be noted that the horse is not here named, nor is his age vouchsafed, facts which have led to serious misinterpretations in the Stud Books [*See Note 5*] for he has not been identified in Heber, even as somebody's anonymous 'black colt', much less in 'Weatherby or Pick.' Dr. Thomas Hamilton's statement (in the advertisement of John Hamilton's dispersal sale, 1777, August 19, MG) that 'Othello was got by Crab *out of Bonny Lass*' may be significant but, lacking the clue, it does not get us any more forward than the statement of a Pennsylvania advertisement of 1774 of Othello's son Tryall that Othello's dam 'was one of the best brood mares in England'; on the other hand the interesting suggestion made in 1833 by 'C' (ATR, iv, 548), that this Othello's dam might have been the Duke of Somerset's Chiddy (GSB, i, 30), b. f., foaled 1733, by the Hampton Court *Arabian* out of Bald Charlotte, is no more than conjecture.

If he remains undated it is, however, a fair deduction that Sharpe's Othello was not, like so many of the early imported horses, an old stallion when he crossed the Atlantic. He could not have been less than a six year old when he arrived (his sire, Panton's Old Crab, died at Christmas, 1750), but neither could he have been much older for he lived to see at least thirteen years' service in the colonial stud.

And a valuable service it was. The advertisements of the descendants of Sharpe's Othello seldom failed to pause to record a note of admiration upon him. Thus in 1774 the Pennsylvania advertisement of Tryall, already noted, observed that 'Othello has got perhaps more racers than any horse on the

continent'; in 1777 Nathaniel Harrison of Brandon remarked (*s. v.* Junius) that Othello was 'as high bred a horse as ever came to America'; and this opinion was echoed in 1781 by William Fitzhugh of Marmion (*s. v.* Ovid). When it came to the early nineteenth century commentators there was unanimous approval. Advocate (*Annals*) called him 'a most capital stallion: he got Selim and the dam of Mark Anthony'; Judge Duvall (ATR, ii, 215) observed that 'all his colts from full bred mares were good runners and were remarkable for their bottom. He was sire of Selim and True Briton'; Ogle Tayloe (ATR, iv, 43) included him in his limited list of the early imported horses which made substantial contributions to American 'speed, bottom and blood'; and Panton (ATR, iv, 382) commented that 'though [Othello] propagated a less numerous race than Fearnought, he imparted game in an equal degree.'

There has survived a record of only two advertisements of Othello following that of 1756; one in 1761 when the horse made a season on James River, and another in 1769 after Governor Sharpe had dispersed his stud on laying down his executive authority, viz:

[1761, VG, a lost file from which Advocate (*Annals*) preserved the following note]

'*Othello*, a beautiful black, 15 hands, very strong; got by Mr. Panton's Crab in England out of the Duke of Somerset's favorite brood mare.

'He covered in Virginia on James River in 1761.'

[1769, April 23, MG]

'*Othello* is kept at Beale's Neck on the north side of Robert's Creek near Annapolis, and will cover this season at four guineas and a dollar for the groom.

Robert Gay.'

This last date corrects another stud book error, for Bruce recorded on the authority of Judge Duvall (ATR, ii, 215) that Othello died in 1767. The evidence of the advertisement of Governor Sharpe's dispersal sale in 1769, which included a mare described as then in foal to Othello, not to speak of the attribution to him (noted *s. v.* Sharpe's Mariamne) of a colt

foaled in 1773, might have lead Bruce to check against its source that casual misreading of a cold note.

As has been noted, Othello stood at Belair when he first reached Maryland and, in consequence, is called Tasker's Othello in some pedigrees; but about 1760, when Governor Sharpe occupied his charming house, Whitehall, on tidewater near Annapolis, Othello was removed thither; and there made his career during the remainder of his importer's term of office, in company with the several imported and native mares which constituted Sharpe's stud [*See Note 6*].



DARLEY'S ARABIAN
from the portrait by Wootton

IV. Ogle's *Queen Mab.

The source record for Queen Mab is the following certificate:

[1758, from the Garnett collection of Maryland pedigrees, ATR, vi, 208]

'Queen Mab was got by Mosco's grey Arabian: her dam by the Hampton Court Childers: her grandam by Governor Harrison's Arabian: her g. grandam by the Chesnut Arabian: her g. g. grandam by Leeds: her g. g. g. grandam was a barb brought over by Mr. Marshall and was the dam of Mr. Crofts' Greyhound.

'The above pedigree of Queen Mab I have now by me from under the hand of her breeder.

'May 20, 1758.

Benj. Tasker, jr.'

This is supplemented by the statement of Thomas Gantt, jr., of Prince Georges in his advertisement [1761] of True Briton, wherein, after rehearsing the breeding in the language of the Tasker certificate of 1758, he adds that Queen Mab's sire, the Mosco 'Arabian', was

'a most beautiful horse, for which he [Mr. Mosco] refused 500 guineas: he was up at ten guineas a leap';

and that

'the above pedigree Col. Tasker had from under the hand of Thomas Smith his late Majesty's [George II] stud groom at Hampton Court, who bred Queen Mab.'

It thus appears that Queen Mab came out of the royal stud at Hampton Court, and that fact gives colour to the constant tradition among eighteenth century horsemen who handled her descendants that she was imported by Governor Ogle with Spark (See AF, vi, 50; ix, 223). On this point there is, too, the testimony of the advertisement [1752, October 26, MG] of the public vendue 'at the plantation of the late Governor Ogle in Prince George's County' offering for sale, with a parcel of slaves,

'also the fine English Horse [Spark] and mare [Queen Mab], and several mares and colts of the English breed';

so that it seems reasonably certain that Queen Mab was the first English 'bred' mare to be domiciled in Maryland.

Even if the record of her breeding is not now significant despite the cross of Flying Childers blood, because it leaves us ignorant of the family of her origin, there is another surviving record for her which is of prime significance for Queen Mab's American descendants. It comes from a source of the highest authority; to-wit: that Richard Sprigg of Strawberry Hill, who in 1783 (ATR, v, 63) on the reorganization of the Maryland Jockey Club after the Revolution was Governor Paca's colleague as Steward, viz:

[ATR, vi, 208]

'Mille, the filly I sold Mr. [Thomas] Sprigg, was got by Old Spark and her dam Queen Mab.

Benj. Tasker, jr.

'Queen Mab had but two foals after she came to America. The first was Pacolet, that Col. Tasker run several times in Virginia: the second was Mille, which my father bought at six months old, on the death of Queen Mab. Col. Tasker never was possessed of any of the produce from Mille: he had many from Old Spark.

Richard Sprigg.'

The statement of this certificate that Queen Mab had but two foals *after* she came to America implies that she had been bred before she came; which justifies the deduction that among the 'several mares . . . of the English breed' advertised with her in 1752 by Governor Ogle's executor was Moll Brazen, that daughter of Spark named by Littlebury Hardyman in 1771 as the grandam of Mark Anthony, who is thus indicated as a daughter also of Queen Mab, got in England. And, what is equally as important, the Sprigg statement leaves no doubt of the fact that Queen Mab was barren during most of the fourteen years she lived at Belair, or of the identity of the two foals she did produce in America.

Thus, with the aid of the Sprigg certificate, we are able to apply the process of elimination in the identification of the several other Spark foals of which there are surviving records;

and to proceed, with confidence, to array the evidence for the immediate descendants of Queen Mab herself.

Queen Mab's produce:

IV-a. 1747? f. Ogle's *Moll Brazen, by Ogle's *Spark [got in England].

This mare was significant in that she was the dam of Molly Pacolet and the grandam of Mark Anthony; but because there is no such categorical contemporary statement for her, as there is for her brother Pacolet and her sister Mille, she has eluded the makers of Stud Books [See Note 7]. She may, however, be identified by an application to the Belair Stud of the process of elimination.

That she was by Spark we know as certainly as we know her name, from a statement by Littlebury Hardyman; that she was included in the Tasker stud we are assured by the testimonies for her descendants in New Jersey and New York; but it is a deduction that Queen Mab was her dam and that she was foaled in England.

That deduction is as follows: Beginning with the facts (a) that there is no surviving pedigree testimony for an English bred mare in the Belair Stud other than Queen Mab, Miss Colvill and Selima, and their produce; (b) that the pedigree testimony for Miss Colvill distinguishes the breeding of her descendants from that of the descendants of both Queen Mab and Moll Brazen; and (c) that the breeding assigned by pedigrees to the descendants of both the two mares last named is identical; we proceed to match the implication from the Sprigg statement (ATR, vi, 208), that Queen Mab had one or more foals *before* she left England, with the complementary tradition, which spread from Belair north and south, beyond the Potomac and the Delaware, that Queen Mab brought with her to America a foal by Spark [See Note 8].

The testimonies, direct and indirect, for Moll Brazen are as follows:

[1767, April 16, MG; ATR, iv, 99 & cf. Edgar, p. 469; Bruce, ii, 505]

'Smiling Billy, the property of Mr. Howard Duvall will cover mares at his plantation near Bellair in Prince Georges County, at 40s currency. . . . The above mentioned horse was got by Ariel who was bred by the late Colonel Tasker: his dam by Othello: and his grandam by Spark out of a very fine mare.

Philip Calender.'

[1770, June 14, VG]

'*Mark Anthony*, the beautiful high bred horse, near 15 hands high, and remarkable for his swiftness, stands at the Indian Fields, in Charles City county, in order to cover mares at 20 s the leap, the money to be paid at the stable door. *Mark Anthony's* sire was *Partner* and his dam *Septima*. *Septima's* sire was *Othello* and her dam *Moll Brazen*. *Moll Brazen's* sire was *Spark*, who belonged to Governor *Ogle*, and was given to him by Lord *Baltimore*, who received him as a present from *Frederick Prince of Wales*. *Spark's* dam was *Miss Colvill*.'

[no signature].

[1771, March 21, VG; ATR, i, 55]

'*Mark Anthony*, the beautiful high-bred horse, near fifteen hands high (and for swiftness, either a short or long distance is scarce equalled by any on the continent) stands at the Indian Fields, in Charles City County, in order to cover mares at twenty five shillings the leap, or fifty shillings the season, and one shilling to the keeper; provided the money be paid the first day of October next, otherwise, it is expected the owner of the mare will pay fifty shillings the leap and five pounds the season. *Mark Anthony's* sire was *Partner*, and his dam *Septima*, a fine imported [i. e., from Maryland] mare; *Partner's* sire was the noted horse *Traveller*, and his dam *Selima*; *Septima's* sire was *Othello*, and her dam *Moll Brazen*. *Moll Brazen's* sire was *Spark*, who belonged to Governor *Ogle*, and was given to him by Lord *Baltimore*, who received him as a present from *Frederick Prince of Wales*. *Spark's* dam was *Miss Colvill*. *Mark Anthony* covered a number of mares last spring, and I have not heard of one that has not proved with foal.

Littlebury Hardyman.'

[1776, April 6, Pa. Packet; & cf. Bruce, i, 126, identifying the dam as Tasker's **Selima*]

'*Babraham*, a bay horse, 5 years old [i. e., foaled 1771] stands at Jacob Hiltzheimer's in Seventh Street, Philadelphia at 3 pounds the season.

'*Babraham* was got by the noted running horse *Juniper* . . . imported into Virginia by Col. Syme . . . his dam [Hiltzheimer's] *Selima* was got by Galloway's *Selim*: his grandam [Hiltzheimer's *Molly Pacolet*] by [Hopper's] *Pacolet*: his g. grandam [*Moll Brazen*] by Old *Spark*: his g. g. grandam was *Queen Mab*, who was imported . . . [extending *Queen Mab's* pedigree from the Tasker certificate of 1758].

[1781, April 11 & 1783, May 14, Jersey Gazette; & cf. Bruce, ii, 117, s. v. *Molly Pacolet*, identifying the g. grandam as *Sprigg's Mille*]

'*Selim*, a full blooded horse, dark bay, rising 4 years old [i. e., foaled 1777], 15.2 hands, stands at Wormley's Tavern, Somerset, New Jersey

... [He] was got by [Wilson Hunt's] Bajazet [*alias* Y. Tanner, son of Wolstenholmes' *Tanner out of Barnes' *Bajazet mare]: his dam [Hiltzheimer's] Selima by Galloway's Selim: his grandam [Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet] by Col. Hopper's Pacolet: his g. grandam [Moll Brazen] by Old Spark: his g. g. grandam was Queen Mab ... belonging to Col. Tasker of Maryland.'

[1782, May 29, Jersey Gazette; & cf. Bruce, ii, 117, s. v. Molly Pacolet]

'St. Patrick, b. h., 8 years old [i. e., foaled 1774] was got by [Perkins'] Granby [son of *Belsize Arabian]: his dam Molly Pacolet [by Hopper's Pacolet]: his grandam [Moll Brazen] by Old Spark: his g. grandam Queen Mab ...'

[1777, April 11, VG; AF, x, 143, & cf. Bruce, ii, 553]

'Remus, a beautiful high blooded dapple grey horse, full 15½ hands high [age not stated] stands at my house to cover mares the ensuing season at 25s. the leap or 3 l. the season.

'Remus was got by [Hamilton's] *Dove (who was sold for 1,000 pounds sterling): his dam by Old Spark: upon a high blooded imported mare [i. e., Queen Mab].

'He won a purse at Annapolis and another at Baltimore in 1772 and was in training to run against some of the first rate horses when these unhappy disturbances prevented them starting ...

John Baird.

'Appomattox

'March 18, 1777.'

[N. B. That the taproot described in the foregoing Baird certificate was Queen Mab may be deduced from the extended pedigree for this horse which appears in the Stud Books, s. v. *Remus.

There is no contemporary or pedigree evidence for an imported Remus. All the clues lead back to the Baird horse. Advocate had for him not only the advertisement of 1777, but (AF, x, 71) a traditional extended pedigree reading:

'Remus, got by Dove: Spanker (*sic*): Flying Childers: out of Betty Leeds (sister to Leeds) by the Leeds Arabian: Spanker, which mare was Spanker's dam.'

This was duly recorded by Cottom (1830) who first described the horse as imported. Next came Edgar (p. 53) with an elaboration of Advocate's note, made up from the GSB

breeding of Flying Childers; and thence Wallace (p. 321) and Bruce (i, 45) followed suit. Bruce questioned the breeding, pointing out that Betty Leedes was the dam of Flying Childers, but he did not note, what will be apparent on comparison, that the pedigree originally recorded by Advocate was a jumble of the Tasker certificate of 1758 for Queen Mab's dam.]

[1797, John Hoomes' Stud Book, ATR, ii, 102]

'*Celerimma*, bred by Edmund Harrison, Esq.: she was foaled in 1797 and was got by [Hart's] Old Medley: her dam by [Meade's] Old Celer: grandam by [Baylor's] Old Fearnought: g. g. dam by Othello: g. g. g. dam by the imported Spark: out of the imported mare Queen Mab.'

[1800, ATR, ii, 255; cf. Edgar, p. 328 & Bruce, ii, 430]

'*Young Medley* [foaled *ante* 1800] bred by Mr. Matthew Page of Frederick County, Virginia: got by the celebrated Cupbearer [son of *Bedford]: his dam by [Hart's] Old Medley: Harris' Eclipse: [Nelson's] Lonsdale: Spark, which last horse was imported by Governor Ogle of Maryland and presented to him by Lord Baltimore.

'1831.

George B. Whiting.'

From these testimonies we deduce that Moll Brazen was bred in the Belair Stud to her brother Pacolet, and later to Othello; that at the Tasker dispersal sale (1761), being then an old mare, she was sold; to be bred by her new owner to Hamilton's imported Dove; and, ultimately, finding her way into Virginia, there produced a filly foal to Nelson's Lonsdale.

This last testimony must relate to a date not earlier than 1765, when Moll Brazen would be (say) eighteen years old. It seems likely that it is more than a co-incidence that McCarty's *Moll Brazen (by Cub) reached Virginia in 1765. That mare was anonymous when she arrived and was given her name by her Virginia owner, perhaps in memory of the old Spark mare then recently dead.

The following is an attempt to reconstruct Moll Brazen's record in the stud, viz:

Moll Brazen's produce:

i 1756? f. Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet, by Hopper's Pacolet (her brother).

Ogle Tayloe (ATR, vi, 5) deduced generally from the evidence before him that Molly Pacolet 'was got by Pacolet (son

of Spark) out of his own sister by imp. Spark.' Bruce (ii, 81) interpreted this as a pointing to Pacolet's *younger* sister, Mille [See Note 9]; but that interpretation is contradicted (a) categorically by the Sprigg certificate (ATR, vi, 208) that 'Col. Tasker never possessed any of the produce from Mille'; and (b) by implication in the enumeration of Mille's produce contained in the Wilkes advertisement of 1773 which is quoted *post s. v. Mille*. Considering the name *Molly* Pacolet, it seems likely that that mare was got by Hopper's Pacolet out of his *elder* sister, *Moll Brazen.

Molly Pacolet was probably sent to Philadelphia after the Tasker dispersal sale in 1761.

ii 1757? f. Lee's Septima, by Sharpe's *Othello.

We interpret the evidence cited as proving that this mare was bred to Tasker's Ariel to produce (1760?) Duvall's Smiling Billy; that at the Tasker dispersal sale (1761) she was bought by Richard Lee and sent to Virginia; where she was mated with Lightfoot's Partner to produce (1762) Lee's (later Hardyman's) Mark Anthony; and later with Baylor's Fear-nought to produce (1763?) the g. grandam of Hoomes' Celrimma.

iii 1764? gr. c. Burwell's Remus, by Hamilton's *Dove.

Lewis Burwell of Gloucester won the purse at Williamsburg in 1768 with a Remus (Culver, p. 116); which might have been the Remus advertised by John Baird in 1777; for there is no other record of a Remus to fit. The records of the races at Annapolis and Baltimore in 1772, mentioned in the Baird advertisement, are still to seek.

iv 1765? f. [g. grandam of Matthew Page's Young Medley], by Nelson's Lonsdale.

IV-b. 1750? c. Hopper's Pacolet, by Ogle's *Spark.

Although this horse was described as 'imported' (i. e., got before the importation of his sire and dam) in the pedigrees of some of his descendants (*e. g.*, Vanderveer's Ariel, ATR, ii, 566; vi, 5), and in consequence was so entered by Edgar (p. 50), followed by Bruce (i, 41), there has survived (in the Sprigg certificate for Mille, ATR, vi, 208, quoted *ante*) primary contemporary evidence that he was foaled in Maryland.

That certificate adds that 'Col. Tasker run [him] several times in Virginia'; and there is a record of Pacolet on the turf in Philadelphia in 1761, when, an old horse, he was matched against True Briton and beaten.

Pacolet was a stallion on the Eastern Shore of Maryland where, in his day, the gentlemen did not advertise their horses. At all events, there are no advertisements for him; but he appears as a cross in several pedigrees, notably those of the descendants of Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet; and there is an interesting notice in MG (1764, October 11) of a race in Kent County, Maryland, between four three year old fillies, all got by Pacolet.

IV-c. 1752? Gantt's Mille, by Ogle's *Spark.

There is a welcome abundance of eighteenth century evidence for this important mare. It begins with Richard Sprigg's statement (quoted *s. v.* Queen Mab) that his father, Thomas Sprigg, purchased her from the Belair Stud 'at six months old, on the death of Queen Mab', and ends with a notice of her, in a New York stud advertisement of Heard's Wilkes (by Galloway's Selim: Othello: Mille, *q. v.* Bruce, ii, 509), which testifies at once to her transfer from Thomas Sprigg to his neighbour Thomas Gantt, jr., and to the names of the foals Gantt bred from her, viz:

[1773, February, N. Y. Mercury]

'Col. Gantt's Milly, who was the dam of True Briton, Britannia, Liberty and the earl of Dunmore's fine horse Regulus, allowed to be the most beautiful horse in Virginia.'

Mille was bred five times to Othello and once to Dove. Her produce scattered north and south. True Briton and Liberty, as well as Britannia's son Y. Bulle Rock, made distinguished careers in the stud in New Jersey; while Lord Dunmore's Regulus and Britannia's son Haynes' King Herod are part of the Virginia tradition.

The following notes are recorded to collect the testimonies for them in emendation of Bruce's entry (ii, 81), viz:

Mille's produce was:

i 1757, b. c. Gantt's (later Waters') True Briton, by Sharpe's *Othello.

The source record of this horse, who has been claimed as the sire of Justin Morgan and, so, the founder of the Morgan breed is

[1761, March 26, MG; ATR, iv, 55]

'True Briton, a fine strong horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, belonging to Thomas Gantt, junr., in Prince Georges County goes to mares at two guineas the season.

'He was got by Col. Tasker's Othello and came of Milley got by Old Spark and full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet: her [Mille's] dam was Queen Mab.'

True Briton was early sent to New Jersey; where his reputation became so firmly established that during the Revolution Virginia officers, even those mounted on Fearnoughts, were induced to seek out and, wherever they could, acquire True Briton blood (See the testimony of Joseph Eggleston in *Note 1*). The basis of that reputation has been set forth by Mr. John L. O'Connor in a documented story (1927, TR, No. 2712) which traces True Briton through his turf career at Philadelphia and New York and thence forward by stud advertisements in New Jersey until 1776.

ii 1760, f. Gantt's Britannia, by Sharpe's *Othello.

The earliest voucher for this mare, establishing her foaling date is

[1764, April 12, PG]

'*Britannia*, a fine strong full blooded mare, 4 yrs. old next May, full sister to Mr. Waters' True Briton. Her dam is Milly, full sister to Col. Hopper's Pacolet . . . She is to be sold by the subscriber.

Thomas Gantt, jr.,
Prince Georges County, Md.'

That this Britannia was not sold in pursuance of the offer of 1764 appears from the record (Culver, p. 59) that 'Mr. Gantt's Britannia' was distanced in a race at Annapolis in May, 1766. Her subsequent record is in the stud, where she was bred to *Dove, *Fearnought and *Figure.

Bruce's entry (i, 258) of the produce of this Britannia is in some confusion. There she is credited with fillies which may be shown to have belonged to the two contemporary mares of the same name (Syme's imported Crab mare, and Sharpe's Britannia, foaled 1764, by True Briton: *Y. Ebony); and no record is made of her filly by Hamilton's *Dove, who was the dam of Sprigg's Careless (ATR, iv, 99).

On the other hand, there are vouchers for the colts entered by Bruce. Y. Figure (1769) and Blanchard's Partner (1770?), both by Hamilton's *Figure, are identified in New Jersey advertisements (AF, ix, 239; ATR, ii, 415), and Y. Bulle Rock (1773), by Tasker's Old Bulle Rock, in the New Jersey and New York advertisements hereinbefore cited.

Bruce did not, however, credit this Britannia with another son, Haynes' King Herod, who appears in North Carolina and

Southside Virginia pedigrees, although he entered (i, 779), from Edgar, a note of that horse; and we therefore collect the evidence for him [See Note 10].

iii 1762? c. Heath's Merry Andrew, by Sharpe's *Othello.

Bruce enters a Merry Andrew among the produce of Mille, but no voucher for him is known unless he was 'Mr. Heath's Merry Andrew' which ran in the same race with Gantt's Britannia at Annapolis in May, 1766 (Culver, p. 59). The following year a Merry Andrew 'well known to turf men' ran also at Jamaica, L. I. (1767, March 2, N. Y. Mercury).

iv 1764, b. c. Waters' Liberty, by Hamilton's *Dove.

This colt distinguished himself as a four year old by beating Delancey's *Lath in a match on Hempstead Plains, L. I.; and is vouched for by a series of New York and New Jersey stud advertisements, 1770-1783, collated in the *New York Herald* newspaper, July 22, 1917, by Mr. J. L. O'Connor.

v 1765? c. Dunmore's Regulus, by Sharpe's *Othello.

This horse is named in many Virginia pedigrees, often in proven confusion with his contemporaries, Burwell's *Regulus and Fitzhugh's Regulus. There is, however, no testimony for his breeding in any of these pedigrees, nor in his authenticated stud advertisements quoted below. In this lack, Edgar (p. 53) entered him as

'formerly the property of Lord Dunmore and supposed to have been brought from England by him: got by the Godolphin Arabian: his dam unknown,'

and Bruce (i, 45), *faute de mieux*, followed suit.

On the statement of Mille's produce in the Wilkes pedigree of 1773 (cited *supra*) it seems probable that Dunmore's Regulus was the Regulus raced at Annapolis in 1769 by Governor Eden (ATR, vi, 58; Culver, p. 62), a date which permits his acquisition by Lord Dunmore in 1771 when that governor was transferred from New York to Virginia.

The horse made his appearance on the Virginia record in 1773 and was carried on until 1775 by the following advertisements. It will be noted that none of them claims him to be an imported horse:

[1773, April 8, VG]

'*Regulus*, the beautiful high blooded horse, late the property of his Excellency Lord Dunmore, stands at the Falls Plantation, in Chesterfield County, and will cover mares this spring at twenty shillings the leap, or three pounds the season.

David Patteson.'

[1774, March 31, VG]

'*Regulus* stands at my house [Whitby] in Chesterfield County, near the falls of James River, in order to cover mares at 20s. the leap, and 3 l. the season.

Robert Goode.'

[1775, March 25, VG]

'*Regulus* stands at my plantation in Chesterfield near the falls of James River, and will cover mares at 20s. the leap, or 3 l. the season.

David Patteson.'

V. *John Colvill's *Miss Colvill.*

John Colvill, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne of a family of overseas merchants, made his appearance in Virginia in 1733, trading in the Potomac from his own ship; and during the following year established himself at 'Cleesh' on Great Hunting Creek in what was then Prince William, but soon became Fairfax, County. He at once took a leading position in that community and engaged in extensive land speculation on Catoctin, then a frontier. When he died in 1755 his will devised 16,290 acres of these Catoctin lands to Charles Bennet, third earl of Tankerville, of Chillingham Castle in Northumberland; his relation to that lord being that his cousin ('Camilla, daughter of Edward Colvill of Whitehouse in the Bishopric of Durham, Esq.' i. e., 'Miss Colvill') was the mother of the devisee.

This Edward Colvill was a horseman (he won a King's Plate at Newmarket in 1732 with 'Smiling Molly, b. m., 5 yrs., by a son of Darley's Arabian'), as was also the second Lord Tankerville, who married his daughter. He appeared on the turf in 1747 with a b. h. Chance [by the Sidebottom Stallion, son of the Pigot Turk *alias* Mostyn's Bay Barb. Was his dam Miss Colvill?] and 1748 and 1749, when he won Kings Plates with that stout horse Stadtholder, bred by Cuthbert Routh; and so it is not surprising to find that Lord Tankerville sent out to his kinsman in Virginia a mare of his own or his father-in-law's breeding and named for his wife, such as is revealed by a series of pedigrees, viz:
[1761, April 2, MG; ATR, iv, 55]

'*Young Traveller*, now in the possession of Mr. Henry Rozer in Prince Georges County covers mares at two guineas. He is five years old [i. e., foaled 1756], full sixteen hands and an inch high: was bred by Col. Tasker, got by Mr. Moreton's Traveller in Virginia and came out of Miss Colvill.'

[1767, March 31, Pa. Chronicle]

'*Bohemian*, gr. h. 7 yrs. 15.3 by Othello (sire of Selim) out of a mare 15 hands belonging to Gov. Sharpe: she by a full bred horse belonging

to Col. Colvill and out of a mare of the blood [Sharpe's Badger mare?]. Col. Colvill's horse was got by [Ogle's] Barb out of a mare imp. from England, bred by Lord Tankerville.'

[1767, March 31, Pa. Chronicle]

'*Hector*, b. h., 15 hands, by Ariel (whose dam was Selima, daughter of the Godolphin Arabian): Hector's dam was Col. Tasker's Shadow, by Spark: his grandam imported from Lord Tankerville's stud.'

[1782, April 9, Md. Journal]

'*Y. Ranger*, a full blood horse, the property of Mr. David Stewart, stands, this season, at the subscriber's plantation, on the upper part of Elk Ridge, and will cover mares, at one guinea the season or two dollars the single leap. Ranger is a beautiful bay, rising fifteen hands and one inch high, black legs, mane and tail; he was got by Doctor Hamilton's imported Ranger, his dam by Othello, his grandam by [Old Spark, out of] Miss Calvin (*sic*) . . .

Ely Elder.'

[1782, from the Coursey collection of pedigrees, ATR, vi, 158]

Henry Roser to Charles Blake, 8 October 1782: 'The mare you had of Mr. Young . . . was out of a high bred mare bought by Mr. Young at Col. Tasker's sale and got by Ariel. . . . The dam of your mare was got by Morton's Traveller out of Bessy Bell, esteemed by Col. Tasker the best he had except Selima.'

[*Blake's*] *Pegasus* was got by Nonpareil, bred by Col. Tayloe of Virginia: his dam was got by *Dove: his grandam [i. e., Young's mare] by Ariel (the sire of Mr. William Blake's fast running horse Harmless): his g. grandam by Morton's Traveller: his g. g. grandam was Bessy Bell (esteemed by Col. Tasker one of the best mares he had), got by Old Spark: out of a high bred imported mare [Miss Colvill].

[1782, March 28, Md. Journal]

'*Rochester* (the property of the subscriber) will cover this season in Harford County, near Harford-Town, in the state of Maryland . . .

'*Rochester* was got by Old Figure, who was imported by Doctor Hamilton; his dam was [Nicholson's] Betsey Bell [by Othello; his grandam, Tasker's Bessy Bell] was got by Old Spark; out of Miss Colwell, who was imported by Col. Colwell, of Virginia . . .

'March 29, 1783.

John Patterson.'

[1789; from Gen. Thomas M. Forman's Stud Book, ATR, iii, 147]

'[*Forman's*] *Maggy Lauder*, foaled 1773; was bred in Kent County, Maryland, by the late Col. Nicholson; she was got by Dr. Hamilton's

imported horse Figure; her dam [Nicholson's Betsey Bell], by the imported horse Othello, was Col. Nicholson's celebrated running mare, bred by Col. Tasker; her grandam [Tasker's Bessy Bell] by Spark, who was imported by the late Gov. Ogle. Maggy Lauder was full sister to the celebrated Rochester, the property of Mr. Patterson, of Harford County, Maryland.'

[1803, ATR, iii, 592]

'[Ridgeley's] *Post Boy* was got by Gabriel; his dam by Hyder Ally; his grandam by the old Grey Arabian; his great grandam (bought by Samuel Galloway, Esq.) by [Tasker's] Ariel; his g. g. g. dam [Nicholson's Betsey Bell] by Othello; his g. g. g. g. dam [Tasker's Bessy Bell] by Spark, out of Miss Colvill, a mare imported by Colonel Colville, of Virginia.

'I hereby certify that the pedigree above, of the mare bought of my brother, is, to the best of my belief, accurate and true.

'West River, Nov. 17, 1803.

Jos. Galloway.'

This evidence, so far as it goes, identifies Miss Colvill as an English mare of undisclosed pedigree, bred by Lord Tankerville at Chillingham Castle in Northumberland, which was imported into Virginia before 1755 by John Colvill, by him mated successively with Governor Ogle's Barb and Spark; and on Colvill's death (1755) passed into the Belair Stud and there was mated also with Morton's Traveller and Othello.

But this is not the whole story. In his advertisements of 1770 and 1771 of Mark Anthony, whose maternal grandsire was Ogle's Spark, Littlebury Hardyman of Charles City County, Virginia, said:

[1770, June 14, & 1771, March 21, VG; ATR, i, 55]

'*Spark* . . . belonged to Governor Ogle and was given to him by [Charles, fifth] Lord Baltimore, who received him as a present from Frederick, Prince of Wales . . . Spark's dam was Miss Colvill.

Littlebury Hardyman.'

The source of this information is not recorded, but it may well have been Thomas Bladen, the brother-in-law of the Lord Baltimore referred to, with whom Hardyman was in relations in 1763, when he imported Bladen's Aristotle into Virginia. Whatever was the source, Hardyman had no reason for thus identifying Spark's dam had his statement not been a fact:

and 'had it not been a fact that statement must have been promptly challenged; for in 1770 there were living many horsemen in Virginia and Maryland who knew the provenience of Miss Colvill and Spark. But the statement was published twice without contradiction; and in due course was accepted by those soundest of the early critics of American pedigrees—Advocate (1826, *Annals*), and Judge Duvall (1831, ATR, ii, 458).

The Hardyman statement, therefore, leads us to the contemporary testimony of Spark's breeding, certified to Thomas Sprigg of Maryland after he had purchased Mille (by Spark: Queen Mab) out of the Belair Stud. With the aid of some interpretation this is an intelligible pedigree, viz:

[1758, ATR, vi, 208, 159]

'Spark was got by Aleppo, son of the Darley Arabian (sire of Childers), his [i. e., Aleppo's] dam was full sister to Esquire Bathurst's Look-about-you [See Note 11]. [S]he [i. e., Spark's dam] was got by the Bartlett Childers: her dam by Old Spark: her grandam by the Rutland Coneyskins, out of Sweet Lips [by the Ancaster Merlin: Pudding mare, See Prior *Early Records*, pp. 80, 87, 88] . . .

'Above is a true copy of Spark's pedigree, which I have now by me from under the hand of his breeder.

'May 20, 1758.

Benj. Tasker, jr.'

If the Old Spark of this certificate was (as Bruce surmised, and as seems probable) the son of Honeycomb Punch, who was in the stud in Yorkshire in the seventeen twenties (See the evidence *s. v.* Spark), the Tasker certificate is one of a straight Yorkshire breeding, such as might be expected in Lord Tankerville's stud, and so that breeding tends to bear out the Hardyman statement.

On this nexus of circumstance one may deduce a consistent sequence of the important facts in the history of Miss Colvill, including her breeding [See Note 12]. The one awkward fact which tends to contradict that deduction is that it implies the mating of Miss Colvill in Maryland at least twice with her own son. On that point it must suffice to say that such matings are not unprecedented, and that before the arrival of Morton's

Traveller and Othello there was not available in Maryland any other first rate English horse than Spark. It will be noted that as soon as those horses arrived Miss Colvill was mated with them.

A tentative summary of all this argument is appended.

Miss Colvill, m., foaled 1736? bred by Lord Tankerville and imported *ante* 1755, into Virginia by John Colvill of Fairfax County: after 1755 the property of Benjamin Tasker, jr., and included in the Belair Stud.

By Bartlet's Childers: her dam by Old Spark (son of Honeycomb Punch): Rutland Coneyskins: Sweetlips by the Ancaster Merlin: Pudding mare.

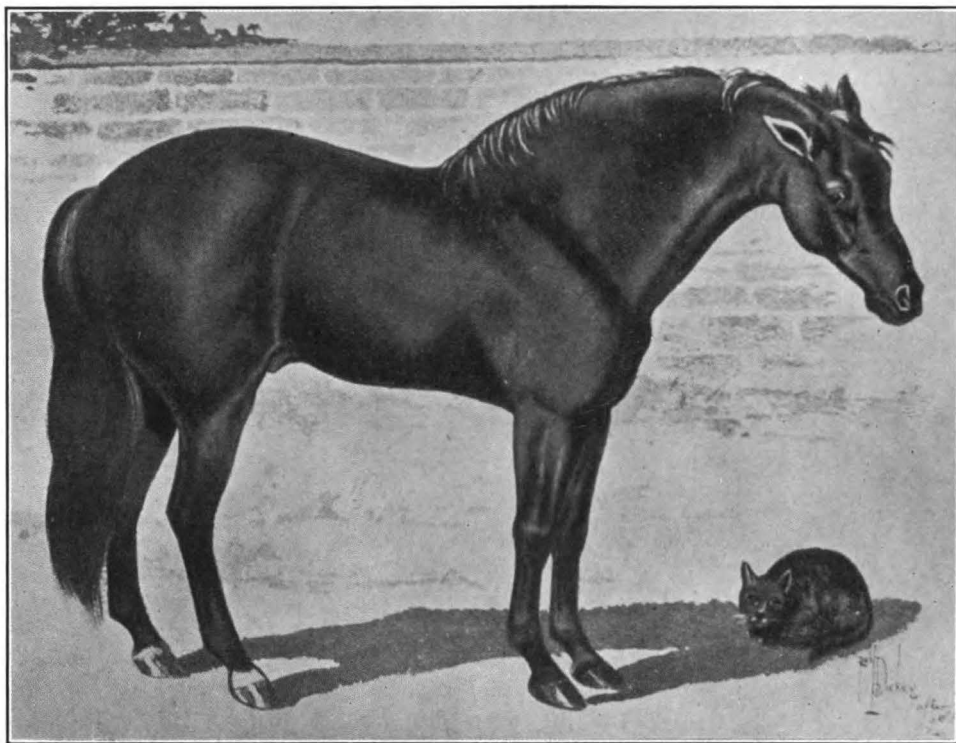
Produce:

1. 1743? c. Ogle's *Spark, by Aleppo [See Note 11].
See the Tasker certificate 1758, supplemented by Hardyman's advertisements of Mark Anthony, 1770 & 1771.
As Miss Colvill seems to have been a persistent breeder, there may have been other unrecorded foals produced in England before she was sent to Virginia.
2. 1753? c. Colvill's Horse, by Ogle's *Barb.
See advertisement of Bohemian, 1767.
3. 1754? f. Tasker's Bessy Bell, by Ogle's *Spark (her son).
The vouchers for the name and the identity of this filly 'esteemed by Col. Tasker the best he had except Selima', are Henry Rozer's statement (1782) to Charles Blake, read with the Coursey pedigree of Blake's Pegasus. That the dam of the mare so named was Miss Colvill appears from the pedigrees of her descendants, Patterson's Rochester, 1782; Forman's Maggy Lauder, 1789; & Ridgeley's Post Boy, 1803.

For the name Bessy Bell, collated with that contemporaneously borne by a noted Virginia mare, *cf.* the old Scottish ballad:

'Bessy Bell and Mary Grey
They were two bonny lasses
They built a house on yon brent brae
And theck'd it ower wi' rashes.'

4. 1755? f. Tasker's Shadow, by Ogle's *Spark (her son).
See the Hector advertisement of 1767.
5. 1756, c. Rozer's Y. Traveller, by Morton's *Traveller.
See advertisement of Rozer's Y. Traveller, 1761, which
supplies the one certain foaling date.
6. 1757? f. [dam of Stewart's Y. Ranger] by Sharpe's
*Othello.
See advertisement of Stewart's Y. Ranger, 1782.



THE GODOLPHIN 'ARABIAN'
from the replica of the portrait by David Morier which Samuel Galloway brought
to Maryland in 1748.

VI. Tasker's *Selima.

Quite apart from her record on the turf and in the stud, which has caused the reputation of this great mare to survive as a glory of the Maryland turf [See Note 13], there is interesting evidence of the impression she made on the horsemen both of Maryland and Virginia, who knew her in the flesh, in the fact that none of her contemporaries thought it necessary to record a voucher for her breeding and the circumstances of her importation.

There has not survived any certificate for Selima under Col. Tasker's hand, such as we have from him for both Spark and Queen Mab; nor do the stud advertisements of her elder sons, Ariel and Partner, published while she was still alive, speak up for her. Indeed, all the likely contemporary sources draw blank: she cannot even be identified in the Racing Calendars, where we might expect to find entries of a mare which made a spectacular appearance on the American turf as a six year old [See Note 14].

The vouchers for Selima began when it was necessary to tell a new generation of horsemen who she was. But even then we have direct testimonies only as to her sire, viz:

[1767, March 31, Pa. Chronicle]

'Hector . . . by [Tasker's] Ariel, whose dam was Selima, daughter of the Godolphin Arabian.'

[1777, August 19, MG, advertisement of John Hamilton's dispersal sale]

' . . . Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian . . .

Thomas Hamilton

[of Prince Georges Co., Maryland].'

These testimonies were followed by a number of statements to the same effect, e. g., by John Parke Custis (*s. v.* Leonidas) and John Craggs (*s. v.* Sweeper), both published in 1779.

For the dam's side, the earliest testimony extant is a New

Jersey advertisement of a descendant of Selima (Pastime, b. h., foaled 1773), viz:

[1779, April 7, N. J. Gazette]

'*Selima's dam* by Flying Childers [*sic*]: her great grandam by Bolton Sloven: her g. g. grandam by Duke of Bolton's Bay Bolton: her g. g. grandam by Brimmer: her dam by Dodsworth out of the Layton Barb mare.

J. Ridout.'

This allegation of a Flying Childers cross might well have challenged enquiry [*See Note 15*], but the Ridout testimony has been, nevertheless, severely ignored by the genealogists. This neglect seems to have been due to the fact that about the same time there was recorded in Virginia a clue to an alternative identification, the form of which commanded more respect, viz:

[1777, April 11, VG]

'... [*Selim's*] dam was the beautiful Selima got by the Godolphin Arabian, a full sister to Old Babram ...

Henry Anderson

[of Amelia in Virginia].'

This definite statement that Selima was a full sister to Lord Godolphin's (later B. Roger's, *See Pick*, i, 81) Babraham was eventually accepted as establishing the mare's identity; for it was argued that Henry Anderson of Amelia, who published the clue, must have had the tradition, with Selim, from Samuel Galloway and he in turn from Benjamin Tasker. And so after some debate [*See Note 16*] the question was deemed settled; Bruce (i, 99) duly entered Selima among the produce of the Large Hartley mare, and GSB (i, 99) has since accepted that identification on the ground that no produce of the 1746 filly foal of that mare is recorded in England to contradict it.

On that identification Selima is now reputed to have crossed the Atlantic in 1751 as a five year old: certainly she was in America in 1752, when the *Maryland Gazette* recorded her on the turf, victorious over the best Virginia horses, viz:

[1752, May 14, MG]

'Yesterday the prize of 40 pounds was run for [at Annapolis] by Col. Tasker's mare Selima and Capt. [Lawrence] Butler's [of West-

moreland in Virginia] mare Creeping Kate and won by the former.'
[1752, December 21, MG]

'On the fifth inst. a great Match was run at Gloucester Race Ground in Virginia; a four mile heat, Col. Byrd's ch. h. Tryall against any that could be brought, for 500 pistoles. One horse and three mares started against him [Colonel Byrd] and they came in thus:

Col. Tasker's	b. m. Selima	first
Col. Byrd's	ch. h. Tryall	second
Col. Thornton's	gr. m.	third
Col. Tayloe's	b. m. Jenny Cameron	fourth
Col. Tayloe's	b. h. Childers	dist.

Culver suggests that the turf career thus auspiciously begun was brought to a period by the suspension of racing on the outbreak of the French war, and that Selima then entered the stud. This deduction finds support in the reference to Selima as then a mother in Israel in the executor's advertisement of the Tasker dispersal sale:

[1761, May 14, MG]

'To be sold . . . the noted mare called Selima [and] four of her foals.

Robert Carter [of Nomini].'

Before proceeding to array the evidence for Selima in the stud it is appropriate to interpose here a specification of Virginia's claim to share in her fame and to justify the enrolment of her among the equine F. F. Vs. That claim rests not only on the fact that Selima spent her last teeming years and deposited her bones at Mount Airy, but also upon a justification of Advocate's remark that Selima and Braxton's *Kitty Fisher 'bred more fine stock in *Virginia* than any other imported mares brought to this country.' The specification of this will appear in the details hereinafter collected; but here it may be noted that previous to 1761 Selima's son, Partner, had crossed the Potomac; and that, as the result of the Tasker dispersal sale in 1761, he was followed by Selima herself and by her son Ariel and her daughter Ebony. Selima subsequently produced in Virginia four additional foals (Bellair I, Spadille, Little Juniper, Black Selima), thus making up a total of seven out of the entire ten of her produce which were Virginians. And, more

than that, of the three which remained in Maryland (Sharpe's Traveller mare, Hamilton's Stella, and Galloway's Selim), Selim also eventually migrated, to die a Virginian, and Virginia claimed a share of the produce of the two mares.

The explanation of the drafts Virginia thus made of Selima's blood is to be found largely in the appreciation of that blood by John Tayloe II of Mount Airy; but there has survived an interesting tradition which is *ben trovato* as a further specification:

'It has been stated', observed Ogle Tayloe (ATR, vi, 55), '[that] Colonel Tasker had such an uninterrupted career of success [on the turf] both in Maryland and in Virginia that Maryland bred horses were excluded from the Jockey Club purses in the latter colony: wherefore he sent his mares to foal in Virginia, and in the course of a few years renewed his conquests with Virginia bred horses.'

Selima's produce (emending Bruce, i, 126):

1. 1754? bl. h. Brent's Ariel, by Morton's Traveller.

There is no surviving record of this colt on the turf, but the evidence of pedigrees is that he stood in the Belair Stud until the Tasker dispersal sale of 1761. He is then picked up in two Maryland advertisements which serve at once to identify him and to transfer him to the Richland Stud in Virginia, viz:

[1762, April 15, MG]

'*Aerial* the famous horse will cover mares this season at Mr. William Digges' on Patowmeck, at two guineas the season. Good pasturage for the mares.'

[1763, April 7, MG; ATR, iv, 54]

'*Aerial* will cover mares at Mr. William Brent's in Virginia. He was bred by the late Colonel Benjamin Tasker and got by Mr. Morton's noted horse Traveller, out of Selima . . .

John Casburn,
groom.'

To this may be added Cottom's testimony, probably from a lost Virginia advertisement, that Ariel stood in Richmond

County, Va., 1764; while the statements for Sir Peyton Skipwith's Black-and-all-Black (*post s. v.* Brent's Ebony) that that horse, foaled 1773, was got by Ariel, establishes Ariel as still in the stud as late as 1772.

But though Ariel is thus proved to have had a long term of service at Richland, curiously enough, when, in 1766, the extant files of VG restore the supply of Virginia horse advertisements, no further notice of him appears among them.

There is, however, one other testimony for Ariel which supplies, with some gossip, his coat:

[1782, from the Coursey collection of pedigrees, ATR, vi, 159]

'Dear Sir:

Notley Hall, Oct. 8, 1782.

'I am glad of so good an opportunity of answering yours of the 21st ultimo, which I received but yesterday. I do not recollect to have said anything about the mare you had of Mr. Young; if I did I must have mentioned her as a full blood. I do remember to have heard it hinted several years ago, that there were some suspicions about Ariel, but for no other reason I am convinced, than Ariel being a black, and both Traveller and Selima (his dam and sire) bays.

'H. Rozer.

'Charles Blake, Esq.'

2. 1755? c. Armistead Lightfoot's Partner, by Morton's Traveller.

This horse, the Old Partner of Virginia pedigrees, the sire of Mark Anthony, Rockingham, Fitzpartner and other notable horses, is recorded in no less than fourteen annual advertisements now extant, from 1767 to 1781; but, curiously, no one of them states his breeding, his age, his inches, or even his coat. The only explanation of that reticence is contained in the next to the last:

[1780, December 30, VG]

'... It is needless to mention [Old Partner's] pedigree, being so well known. Let it suffice to say that he has got the first colts of any horse in the state, for the turf or for service ...

John Hartwell Cocke.'

But it does not appear that we have all the advertisements. Cotton appended the date 1760 to his entry for Partner, and it is therefore not unreasonable to assume that, among others now lost, there was an advertisement of that year, and that

from one of them Advocate derived the date contained in his statement which can be checked nowhere else, viz :

[1826, Advocate in *Annals*]

'Partner, out of colonel Tasker's imported mare Selima, was the best son of Morton's Traveller, proving to be not only a fine race horse but a valuable stallion. He was foaled about the year 1755.'

A foaling date of 1755 fits into the chronology of the careers of both Selima and Partner, and at the same time gives colour to the only arguable clue to the history of the early years of this Partner before he passed into the possession of Armistead Lightfoot, who advertised him in 1767.

That clue is as follows: Included in the inventory taken in 1767 (VM, xxi, 405) after the death of Philip Ludwell III (1716-1767) of the personal property of that worthy then at Greenspring [near Williamsburg] is an item of a horse Partner valued nominally, as an inventory would, at £30. That horse must have been acquired by Ludwell before 1761, when he went to England never to return; and it may therefore well be that Ludwell acquired this horse from Tasker as (say) a four year old in 1759.

This hypothesis develops on consideration of other dates. The eldest identified son of Old Partner was Mark Anthony. There is no record of his foaling date earlier or more authentic than Advocate's 'about the year 1763'; but there is contemporary evidence that Mark Anthony made his appearance on the turf in 1766, when he must have been four years old, and again that he raced at Williamsburg in 1768 against 'Captain Littlebury Hardyman's Partner', a horse unknown to the stud books and subsequent records but probably, like Mark Anthony, a son of Old Partner.

From these testimonies it is therefore argued that Old Partner was in the Ludwell stud on James River before 1762 and was sold thence in 1767. At all events, the documented record of Old Partner begins, as noted, in 1767, immediately after the settlement of the Ludwell estate, and his owner in that year was Ludwell's near neighbour.

Tabulated from VG, the extant advertisements for Old Partner record his successive owners and stands as follows:

	<i>Advertised by</i>	<i>Stood at</i>
1767	Armistead Lightfoot	[his plantation in] Brunswick
1768	" "	" "
1769	" "	" "
1770	" "	'Tuckahoe' in Goochland
1771	" "	" "
1772	[Advertised for sale by the Sheriff of York at A. Lightfoot's 'manor plantation in Goochland']	" "
"	Thomas Mann Randolph	" "
1773	" "	" "
1774	[no record]	
1775	Robert Skipwith	'Rowanty' in Dinwiddie
1776	" "	" "
1777	John Hartwell Cocke	'Swan's Point' in Surry
1778-1779	[no record]	
1780	John Hartwell Cocke [who then offered the horse for sale]	" " "
1781	Robert Bolling, jr.	Bolling-brook near Petersburg

If 'Old Partner' was foaled 1755 as Advocate stated, he was 26 years of age in 1781. It does not appear when or where he died.

3. 1757? f. Sharpe's Traveller mare [Leonidas' dam], by Morton's Traveller.

It appears from several testimonies that Selima bred a filly to Morton's Traveller, which was acquired from the Belair Stud by Governor Sharpe [*See Note 17*]; that she was bred at Whitehall to *Othello, and to *Juniper; that on the dispersal of the Whitehall stud (1769) she passed into the possession of Edward Lloyd, who bred her to Lloyd's Traveller, and that eventually she became the property, with her colt Leonidas, of John Parke Custis (son of Mrs. George Washington), who bred her to Lindsey's Arabian to produce General Washington's horse Magnolia [*See Note 18*], viz:

[1779, March 9, Md. Journal]

'Sweeper [bl. h., 15.2, age not stated] that horse of Colonel Sharpe's . . . was got by Dr. Hamilton's Figure . . . [his] dam was got by Othello, son of Old Crab: his grandam by Morton's Traveller: his great grandam was Col. Tasker's Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian.

John Craggs.'

[1786, March 13, Md. Journal; ATR, i, 53]

'*Brilliant*, the property of James Ringgold, Esq., of Annapolis, was bred by Col. Sharpe at Whitehall: got by Governor Eden's imported horse Badger . . . [his] dam was got by Othello, son of Crab, which mare was also the dam of [Sharpe's] Sweeper: his grandam by Morton's Traveller: his great grandam was Col. Tasker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.'

[1779, March 5, VG]

'*Leonidas* [b. h., 15.2, '5 years old next grass'; i. e., foaled 1774] was got by Col. Lloyd's Traveller (of Maryland) . . . [his] dam was got by Morton's Traveller: his grandam Col. Tasker's Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

John Parke Custis.'

[1782, April 6, VG or Am. Advertiser]

'*Leonidas*, late the property of John Parke Custis, Esq., deceased, together with a fine horse [*Fayette*] three years old, got by [Fitzhugh's] Regulus out of a full blooded mare, are for sale.

'B. Dandridge
[Executor].'

[1785, March 31, Va. Journal & Alexandria Advertiser; ATR, iii, 255]

'*Magnolia* stands at Mount Vernon. He is a chestnut colour, near 16 hands high, five years old June 5 next [i. e., foaled 1780].

'He was got by Ranger [i. e., Lindsey's Arabian]: his dam by Othello, son of Crab; her dam by Morton's Traveller: and her dam was Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

'March 21, 1785.

Lund Washington.'

[1788, March 31, Md. Journal; ATR, ii, 312]

'*Fayette*, the property of Presley Thornton, Esq. [of Virginia] stands in Charles County, Maryland, at 5 l. the season.

'*Fayette* was bred by John Parke Custis, Esq., and was got by Regulus, the property of William Fitzhugh, Esq., of Chatham: [his] dam was got by Othello: his grandam by the imp. horse Juniper: his g. g. grandam by Morton's Traveller out of Col. Tasker's imported mare Selima.

William Courts.'

[1831, from the Stud Book of Gen. Thomas M. Forman, ATR, iii, 147]

'*Tulip*, ch. m., foaled 1782, bred by Mr. Edward Edelen: she was got by Lindsey's White Arabian called Ranger: her dam by the imported horse Othello, and was the dam also of *Fayette*: her second dam by

Gorge's Juniper: her third dam by the imported horse Morton's Traveller: her fourth dam was Col. Tasker's famous imported mare Selima.

Thomas M. Forman.'

4. 1758, f. Hamilton's Stella, by Sharpe's *Othello.

For this mare, which Judge Duvall (ATR, i, 480) said 'was never trained but was the best brood mare of her time', there is a voucher which establishes her foaling date; namely, an advertisement for sale at Schoolfield of sundry horses and mares, viz:

[1767, June 25, MG]

'Among them is a mare nine years old, full sister to Mr. Galloway's Selim. She suckles a very beautiful filly foal [? Harmony] got by Figure; and is covered by the same horse this season.

'Also two fine fillies [? Thistle & Primrose] from the same mare; one three, the other two years old this grass, both got by Dove . . .

Thomas Hamilton.'

Bruce's entry for this Stella (ii, 330) bears out Judge Duvall by showing that she produced the mares, Thistle, Primrose and Harmony, which distinguished Dr. Hamilton on the Maryland turf during the years from 1768 to 1774 (See ATR, vi, 55, & Culver, pp. 61, 62, 64, 66). Before the middle of the nineteenth century her recorded progeny had become so numerous as to crowd the stud books. In Edgar alone may be noted 57 Virginia horses and mares tracing to *Selima through this Stella. Among them was a son of the Primrose mentioned above, for whom there is contemporary evidence in an advertisement by General Alexander Spotswood, as follows:

[1779, February 26, VG]

'Don Carlos, a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, the property of Col. Baylor and myself, stands at Col. Baylor's estate in Caroline, and will cover mares from the 25th day of March until the 20th of July at 12 £ 12 s. each mare. . . .

'Don Carlos was got by [Hamilton's imported] Old Figure, who won four King's plates, out of the Doctor Hambleton's bay mare Primrose, who was got by Dove out of Old Stella, who was got by Othello, out of Old Selima, the property of Col. Tasker of Maryland.

A. Spotswood.'

A further identification of Stella, with especial reference to her relationship to Brent's Ebony, is noted in the advertisement by John Thornton Woodford of 'Windsor' in Caroline of his Young Mexican, a grandson of Don Carlos:

[1796, February 23, Fredericksburg Virginia Herald]

'... *Don Carlos* was got by Dove (imported by Dr. Hamilton of Maryland) out of Stella, a full bred sister to Ebony . . .

John Thornton Woodford.'

5. 1759, b. c. Galloway's Selim, by Sharpe's *Othello.

The earliest contemporary voucher for this noted race horse is that which gave the clue also to his dam's breeding, to-wit: the Virginia advertisements of 1777 and 1778 (cited below), wherein he is described as

'*Selim*, got by Black-and-all-Black [i. e., Sharpe's *Othello], whose sire was Old Crab: his dam was the beautiful Selima, got by the Godolphin Arabian, a full sister to Old Babram.'

Judge Duvall, who had grown up as Selim's neighbour and saw him run in 1772 (ATR, i, 17), recorded in 1832 some interesting particulars about him:

[ATR, i, 488] '*Selim* was got by Othello out of Selima and was foaled in the year 1759 at Bell-air within three miles of my residence [Marietta]. He was not imported. Mr. [Samuel] Galloway [of Tulip Hill in Anne Arundel County] purchased him at vendue when one or two years old, at a sale of the blooded stock of Mr. Tasker [i. e., the dispersal sale of 1761] for 183 pounds sterling. The late Benjamin Galloway, Esq. gave me this information a year or two ago [1832], a few months before his decease and I know it may be relied on.'

[ATR, i, 480] '*Selim* was foaled in 1759, and beat every horse of his day until after he was nine years old. In 1763 he won the purse at Annapolis, beating Dr. Hamilton's imported horse Dove, and others. At that time there was no course near Annapolis, and the horses ran two miles out, on the main road towards Baltimore, and returned. In 1764 and 1765 he won the purse at Philadelphia, beating the best horses in that neighbourhood. It was in 1765, or 1766, that he beat True Briton at Philadelphia, in a match for £500, (or pistoles) four miles and repeat. In [November] 1766 he was winner over the course at Chester-

town [Kent co.], beating the celebrated Yorick, from Virginia, a noted horse called Hero, and others [See John Tayloe's comment on this match, *s. v.* Yorick in *The Equine F. F. Vs.*] In October, 1767, he won the purse of one hundred guineas at Philadelphia, distancing three others [See the comments by eye witnesses, with analyses of the speed on this occasion, AF, xi, 125; ATR, i, 17, 62]. His superiority as a racer was so notorious in Maryland that he was frequently excepted, and not permitted to run. In 1768, for the first time, he was beat by the imported horse Figure. In 1772, when thirteen years old, he ran second to Mr. DeLancey's Nettle, beating the justly celebrated horses [McCarty's] Silverlegs from Virginia, [Sims' of Md.] Wildair, and others—four mile heats. He was never trained afterwards.'

When checked by contemporary newspaper racing notes (ATR, i, 466; iii, 95, 96; vi, 56, 58; all collected by Culver) this is not complete, particularly as to Selim's defeats; but it is substantially so and serves to give colour to the contemporary statement of MG that the Selim-Yorick match of 1766 was arranged 'with a view of bringing together the two most celebrated horses on the continent.'

The earliest record of Selim in the stud is in 1764 when he was fresh from his earliest victories and would have been five years old; and thereafter he was advertised only occasionally until the Revolution. In 1777, being eighteen years old, he was sent to Virginia to end his career on the Southside, whither the great Virginia horses (Jolly Roger, Janus, Fearnought) went also to die. The vouchers follow:

[1764, May 3, MG; ATR, i, 480]

'*Selim* stands at Tulip-Hill and covers mares at four guineas for the season, the money to be paid at the stable door. Good pasturage for mares gratis.'

[1767, March 26, MG]

'*Selim* will cover mares this season at Tulip-Hill at four guineas a mare and five shillings the groom, the money to be paid before the mares are taken away: and for six guineas a foal will be ensured or the money received returned. Good pasturage and particular care will be taken of the mares by

John Clarvoe
[groom].'

[1775, March 23, MG]

'*Selim* will cover this season at Tulip Hill at five pounds a mare and five shillings the servant. Good pasturage and care taken of the mares.'

[1777, April 11, VG]

'*Selim*, the high bred horse late the property of Samuel Galloway of Maryland, stands at my stable in Amelia County and will cover mares until the last day of next August at 30 s the cover and 4 l the season.

'*Selim* is a fine dark bay upwards of 15 hands high, fat, sound and healthy; was got by Black-and-all-Black [i. e., Othello] whose sire was Old Crab; his dam was the beautiful *Selima* got by Godolphin Arabian, a full sister to Old Babram. His performance as a racer I believe has not been equalled by any horse that ever started on the continent . . .

'The above horse will be for sale after the season.

Henry Anderson.'

[1778, May 8, VG]

'*Selim*, the high bred horse formerly the property of Samuel Galloway Esq; of Maryland, stands at my stable in Sussex county, to be let to mares the ensuing season at 10 dollars the cover, and 20 the season; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

'*Selim* is a fine dark bay, upwards of 15 hands high, fat, sound and healthy; was got by Black and all Black, whose sire was Old Crab, his dam was the beautiful *Selima*, got by the Godolphin Arabian, and full sister to Old Babram. His performances as a racer, I believe, have not been equaled by any horse that ever started on the continent.

Richard Parker.'

[1779, March 19, VG]

'*Old Selim*, the noted high bred horse, now in high perfection, stands at my stable in Sussex county to cover mares from the 1st of April, to the 15th of August next, at 20 l. each . . .

Richard Parker.'

[1780, March 25, VG]

'*Old Selim*, the noted horse, now in high perfection, stands at the subscriber's stable in Southampton county near Taylor's bridge on Meherrin river, about 15 miles below Hick's ford, and will be let to mares the ensuing season at 25 l. the leap (ready money), and 50 l. the season . . .

William Blunt.'

And so, at the age of 21, ends the record of a great horse.

6. 1760, bl. f. Brent's Ebony, by Sharpe's Othello.

This mare was purchased at the Tasker dispersal sale by William Brent of Richland in Stafford County, Virginia, who

soon thereafter acquired also her brother Ariel. That she was trained and raced appears from the references to her, in the advertisements to be cited, as a 'running mare'; to which Judge Duvall (ATR, i, 53) adds that she was 'remarkable for speed and bottom.' No evidence for her career on the turf has, however, come to light. She was known to posterity by her progeny. The testimonies may begin with the identification of her in the description of a grandson offered at the Brent dispersal sale, viz:

[1786, March 29, VG or Am. Advertiser]

'[William Brent's] *Ebony's* sire was Col. Tasker's (of Maryland) Othello: her dam the noted Selima, both imported. . . .

Daniel Carroll Brent.'

[1776, March 15, VG]

'[Sir Peyton Skipwith's] *Figure* will stand at my plantation on Allen's Creek in Mecklenburg county, where Mr. MacHarg keeps store, and will cover mares at 5 l. the season.

'Figure was got by Old Figure, an imported horse of Doctor Hamilton's of Maryland out of Mr. Brent's running mare *Ebony*. *Ebony* was got by Othello out of Mr. Tasker's imported mare *Selima*.

Peyton Skipwith.'

[1778, April 24, VG]

'[Sir Peyton Skipwith's] *Black-and-all-Black* [bl. h. foaled 1773] was got by Ariel: his dam Mr. Brent's noted full blooded mare *Ebony*. Ariel's sire Morton's imported horse Traveller: his dam Col. Tasker's fine imported mare *Selima*. *Ebony* came out of *Selima* by the high blooded imported horse Othello. . . .

Robert Skipwith.'

[1786, Md. Journal; ATR, i, 53]

'[Fitzhugh's] *Chatham* stands at the Great Falls of Gunpowder in Baltimore county. He was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's *Regulus* . . . [his] dam was Col. Brent's *Ebony* who was out of *Selima*, got by Othello.

George Fisher, groom.

'Epping, March 27, 1786.'

[1796, February 23, Fredericksburg Virginia Herald]

'*Young Mexican* [b. h., foaled 1787] was got by the imported horse Mexican out of Young *Ebony*, who was got by Don Carlos [*q. v. s. v. Stella*]; out of [Brent's] Young *Selima* [by Fearnought]: his great grandam was Mr. Brent's noted mare Old *Ebony*, who was got by the

imported horse Othello; out of Col. Tasker's famous imported mare Selima: whose sire was the Godolphin Arabian.

John Thornton Woodford.'

7. 1761? c. Tayloe's Bellair I, by Morton's *Traveller.

There has survived no contemporary voucher for this Bellair. He left his name as a cross in a few ante-revolutionary pedigrees, to puzzle the earliest equine genealogists by confusion with a later and greater horse of the same name [See Note 19].

There has, however, recently come to light an interesting late eighteenth century voucher for this horse, which not only establishes his identity but stimulates a deduction as to his foaling date, viz:

[1795, February 26, Fredericksburg Virginia Herald]

'... *Lucy Locket*, the dam of Whistlejacket, was got by Bell-Air (bred by the hon. John Tayloe) a son of Morton's Traveller and Selima ...

John Thornton.'

As this Bellair was thus reputed to have been *bred* by John Tayloe II, he must have been foaled after the Tasker dispersal sale of May, 1761, and so have crossed the Potomac from Belair to Mount Airy in his dam's belly; his name standing as a souvenir of the place of his origin.

8. 1762? bl. c. Willie Jones' Spadille [i. e., Ace of Spades], by Booth's *Janus.

The attribution of this colt to *Selima has not been proved by a contemporary voucher; but that lack hardly justified Wallace's dogmatic statement that 'Selima never had a foal by Janus.' It is, indeed, more difficult to prove that negative than the affirmative, for it appears that there was opportunity and motive for such a mating, and a year in Selima's chronology in which it might have been accomplished.

The primary evidence for the existence of a Spadille consists of two late Southside advertisements, viz:

[1770, April 19, VG]

'*Spadille* stands at Oliver Day's, in Oconechee neck [i. e., Mecklenburg], and will cover at 3 l. proc. the season, 20 s. a leap or 5 l. ensurance.

[Allen Jones].'

[1776, April 19, VG]

'*Spadille* stands this season at Craddock Vaughan's, near Lunenburg courthouse, to cover mares at 20 s. the leap, ready money, and 50 s. for the season.

Douglas & Wilkins.'

Cottom (1830) knew this horse and recorded that he was 'by Janus, dam an imported mare'; but it remained for Edgar to specify that mare.

Edgar's entry is convincing in part. His statements that *Spadille* was a CAQRH (that being, in Edgar's cabalistic vocabulary, the symbol for a noted quarter horse) and was 'formerly the property of the late Willie Jones of Halifax County, N. C.' are credible; for Edgar knew the tale of the border quarter horses and, moreover, had access to the Stud Book of Willie Jones. But doubt is justifiable when Edgar goes on and describes *Spadille* as 'got by Old Janus: imported mare Selima by the Godolphin Arabian', with an extension of the breeding of Selima which had been propounded in ATR (iv, 102) a few months before Edgar's book was published. We may, then, either dismiss Edgar's testimony on the ground that the witness bears a bad character, or we may attempt to explain it.

On that last alternative there is ground for the attribution to Selima of a foal by Janus. As to motive and opportunity, it may be argued that when Selima came to Mount Airy in 1761 she had never been bred except to Morton's Traveller and Othello; and her new owner, John Tayloe II, is shown by the records of Selima's subsequent matings to have determined to essay new crosses of her blood. In 1761 neither Juniper nor Fearnought was yet available, but Janus was then still resident in the Gloucester stud of his importer, an easy day's journey from Mount Airy; and, the peer of Selima in breeding, had already made his reputation as the sire of speedy racers.

To this may be added the colour which Edgar's entry takes from the attribution of *Spadille*'s ownership to Willie Jones, the most distinguished horseman of North Carolina in the ante-revolutionary period, who is proved by other records to have made a practice of going periodically to the Rappahannock Valley to refresh his stable, and there always to have bought the best: it was he who removed from Virginia two of Mary Grey's filly foals.

It may be, therefore, that the explanation of the lack of pedigree testimony for *Spadille* means no more than that his his-

torical record was atrophied by his early removal from Virginia and separation from the society in which his brothers and sisters moved

9. 1763? br. c. Tayloe's Little Juniper, by Syme's *Juniper.

'John Tayloe's br. h. Juniper' ran unsuccessfully at Annapolis in October, 1769 (Culver, p. 62) and thereupon, so far as the record goes, disappeared from the turf. He is picked up again and identified after he had left the Mount Airy Stud, by the following advertisements:

[1778, April 24, VG]

'*Little Juniper*, to cover this season at my house in Hanover . . . was got by Old Juniper, one of the highest bred and fleetest horses ever imported to America. Old Juniper was got by Babram, a high bred son of the Godolphin Arabian, and half brother to Old Fearnought's sire. Old Selima, formerly the property of Col. Tasker, was the dam of Little Juniper: she was half sister to Old Fearnought's sire, and got by the Godolphin Arabian. . . .

Isaac Winston.'

[1779, April 9, VG]

'*Little Juniper* stands at my house in Albemarle. . . . [He] was got by Old Juniper, whose sire was Babram, a high bred son of the Godolphin Arabian, and half brother to Old Fearnought's sire: his dam was Selima. She was half sister to Old Fearnought's sire, and was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

John Coles.'

Bruce gives this colt a foaling date of 1761, which is impossible because his sire, Syme's Juniper, was not imported into Virginia until the autumn of 1761.

10. 1765? bl. f. Tayloe's Black Selima, by Baylor's *Fearnought.

The vouchers for this mare [See Note 20] are contemporary certificates for her four foals:

[1787, Fredericksburg Virginia Herald, March 4, 1796]

'I do hereby certify that the black stud colt [Federalist], sold Major John Prior, was got by Lath, his dam by Old Fearnought, out of Col. Tasker's famous imported mare Selima; who was got by the Godolphin

Arabian, and judged to be the finest mare that was ever imported into America. The above stud was bred on the estate of the honorable John Tayloe [II], deceased.

William Beale, jun.

'11th December, 1787.

'Tests, William Fitzhugh,
Landon Carter, jun.'

[1790, ATR, ii, 355]

'*Polyphoemus* was got by the Hon. John Tayloe's noted running horse Yorick: his dam by Old Fearnought upon the celebrated imp. mare Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

'As witness my hand this 15th day of November, 1790.

John Thornton.'

[1796, March 18, VG & Petersburg Intelligencer]

'*Bell-Air* [II] was got by the surprising little horse Old Medley, imported into America by Malcomb Hart: his dam [Tayloe's Young] Selima, got by Yorick: his grandam Black Selima, got by Old Fearnought: his great grandam Col. Tasker's famous imported running mare Selima, got by Lord Godolphin's Arabian. . . .

John Tayloe [III].'

[1806, from the Stud Book of John Tayloe III, AF, vi, 50; ATR, ii, 305]

'10. *Virginia Sorrel*, s. m., 1790, by [Conway's] Virginia Sorrel: Black Selima, by Fearnought. See No. 1 [i. e., the entry for Bellair II, where the dam of Black Selima is stated to be 'Col. Tasker's famous imported Selima']. Never trained. Sold 1799 [after producing four foals] to John Daingerfield, Esq.'

?11. 1767? b. f. Sharpe's Mariamne, by Hamilton's *Figure.

The source record for the mare here indicated is the following New Jersey advertisement:

[1779, April 7, N. J. Gazette]

'*Pastime*, six years old [i. e., foaled 1773], bay with black legs, mane and tail, two white feet, star and snip, 15 hands high.

'Bred by Col. Horatio Sharpe. Got by Othello who was got by Crab. Dam of Pastime was Mariamna got by Old Figure the best blooded and swiftest horse ever in America which is indisputable. Pastime's grandam was Col. Tasker's Selima, she was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

Selima's dam by Flying Childers: [a generation missing]: her great grandam by Bolton Sloven: her g. g. grandam by Duke of Bolton's Bay Bolton: her g. g. grandam by Brimmer: her dam by Dodsworth out of the Leater [*sic*, read Layton] Barb mare.

'Pastime stands at the Scotch Plains (N. J.) at Amos Swans Plantation, \$40 the season or \$20 a leap.

J. Ridout.'

It must have been on this that Bruce (i, 126) credited to *Selima an undated f. 'Marianna' by *Figure, but it will be noted that his subsequent entries for that mare (ii, 33) and her colt Pastime (ii, 551) vary the record and so indicate uncertainty.

The Pastime advertisement raises, indeed, more problems than it solves; not the least of which is the attribution to *Othello of a foal got in 1772. The name assigned to the mare makes, nevertheless, for assurance in the attribution of her to *Figure, for 'Mariamne' was the name assigned to Figure's dam in Dr. Hamilton's advertisements, cited from MG by Judge Duvall (AF, x, 151, & ATR, ii, 215); and we may, therefore, confidently deduce that Governor Sharpe included a Figure mare in his Whitehall stud. Nor is there any reason to doubt that that mare may have descended from *Selima, of whose blood Governor Sharpe was a proven amateur; but it is not easy to accept the statement that Selima was Mariamne's dam.

If *Selima was bred to *Figure, the mating could not have taken place earlier than 1766; for that horse made his appearance in Maryland (on the turf) in May 1766 (See Culver, p. 59) and was not advertised in the stud until the next ensuing season (March 1767), when Selima would have been 21 years of age. On this record, considering the other proven infirmities of the Pastime advertisement, it is difficult to avoid a judgment that we have here another example of a dropped generation. This criticism is enforced by comparison of the detail of the breeding assigned to Ridout's Pastime and his dam with that of two contemporary horses of the same family, also 'bred by Col. Sharpe', for whom the evidence is more convincing;

i. e., the Sweeper and Brilliant noted *supra s. v.* Sharpe's Traveller mare.

*The delete from Bruce's roster of the produce of *Selima*

The argument from dates applied above to Sharpe's Marianne is even more destructive of Bruce's attribution of two other foals to *Selima. The evidence for those foals suggests mistaken identity, viz:

(a) *Hiltzheimer's Babraham*, by *Juniper (Bruce, i, 126): Except for the alleged foaling date (1761) Bruce had a long line of authority for this entry. The tradition began with Advocate's mangled record (1826, AF, x, 143) of Hiltzheimer's advertisement of 1776; and was followed by Judge Duvall (1830, ATR, i, 480; iii, 47), Cottom (1830), Edgar (1833), Ogle Tayloe (1834, ATR, vi, 55), and Wallace (1867). We have cited *supra s. v.* Moll Brazen) the text of the Hiltzheimer advertisement, whereby it appears that this Babraham, foaled 1771, was of the Queen Mab family.

(b) *Camilla*, by *Wolstenholmes' *Tanner* (Bruce, i, 274): Bruce had the responsible authority of Judge Duvall (ATR, i, 549) for this entry. The reference was to Gen. John Cadwallader's Camilla, to which the books assign no date; but it is difficult to reconcile the attribution of a foal of *Selima by *Tanner with the fact that that horse was not imported into Maryland until 1764 (ATR, iv, 55), or after *Selima had left Maryland to take up her residence in the Tayloe Stud at Mount Airy. With deference it is therefore suggested that Judge Duvall was mistaken as to both dam and sire of Cadwallader's Camilla, and that she may have been by a son of *Tanner, i. e., Wilson Hunt's Y. Tanner (alias Bajazet), and, like Babraham, came out of Hiltzheimer's Selima of the Queen Mab family; for that was the breeding of the Selim cited *supra* as advertised in New Jersey, 1781. The confusion may perhaps be explained by the fact that Hamilton's Stella had by *Tanner a daughter [Carter's] Camilla (ATR, i, 53; Bruce, ii, 330).

APPENDIX

NOTES

(1) *Gist's *Bulle Rock*: As further research has solved so many of the problems raised by the record of this interesting horse that he may now be considered authenticated beyond cavil, a revision of the note on him, which was included in *The Equine F. F. Vs.* (1928), is here inserted.

Samuel Gist, to whom is due the honour of having imported the first English 'bred' horse which is known to have come to America, was himself an immigrant, coming out as a youthful factor for Virginia merchants in London. He established himself at the head of tidewater on the Pamunkey River during the decade following the organization (1721) of Hanover County, and there progressively prospered as one of the 'most considerable purchasers of tobacco' in that then flourishing community. In the local records he soon appeared as the owner of a large plantation, with 82 slaves (Hening, vii, 129; Hanover census, 1782; and cf. John Henry's map 1770); and, incidentally, as one of the group of Virginians who organized the Dismal Swamp Company in 1749 (VM, xxxvii, 65).

His politics are revealed by his testimony at the famous trial in 1763 of the Parsons Cause (*Memoirs of a Huguenot Family*, p. 420) and it is therefore not surprising to find that at the Revolution he returned to England, leaving his Virginia property to be vested by the Assembly in his daughter Mary, wife of William Anderson of Hanover (Hening, xi, 54. Cf. *W. & M. Quar.*, vi, 248; and the will of Samuel Gist 'of Gower Street in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields in the county of Middlesex, Esquire', dated 1808 and proved in PCC, 1815, of which a transcript is in the MSS. collection of Virginia State Library. See also Burke, *Landed Gentry*, s. v. Gist of Wormington Grange, co. Gloucester).

A description by the *Virginia Gazette* of Hanover when Samuel Gist came thither, as 'large, well seated and inhabited by a considerable number of Gentlemen, Merchants and creditable Planters . . . desirous of cultivating Friendship and innocent mirth', is borne out by the subsequent reputation for amenity of that community after it had emerged upon the historical scene. If in the eighteenth century it bred two historically starred native sons, Patrick Henry and Henry Clay, contemporaneously it bred also many less celebrated but more agreeable men and women (See Rosewell Page, *Hanover County*:

its History and Legends, 1926); and it is fair to match that modest distinction with the fact that the county early became a centre of horse breeding from the best English stock. The priority implicit in this statement was doubtless due to the fact that from its organization Hanover abounded in Scots immigrants. That those gentry brought with them to Virginia an inherited appetite for horse racing appears from the following announcement of a lively *gala*:

[1737, September 30, VG]

'We have advice from Hanover County that on St. Andrews Day the 30th of November next there are to be horse races and several other Diversions for the Entertainment of the Gentlemen and Ladies at the Old Field near Capt. John Bickerton's in that County . . .

'It is proposed that 20 Horses or Mares do run round a Three Miles Course for a prize of the Value of Five Pounds [later specified as 'a neat Saddle with a handsome Silver lac'd and fring'd Housing'] according to the usual Rules of Racing . . .'

Among the other diversions promised were:

'a hat to be cudgell'd for: a violin to be played for: a Quire of ballads to be Sung for: a pair of silver buckles to be wrestled for: a pair of shoes to be danced for: a pair of silk stockings for the handsomest young country maid.'

And because Virginia was then governed by a mild and virtuous puritan, William Gooch, it was deemed expedient to add to these promises of delight the following cautious injunction:

'As this Mirth is designed to be purely innocent and void of offence, all Persons resorting there are desir'd to behave themselves with Decency and Sobriety: the Subscribers being resolv'd to discountenance all Immorality with the utmost Rigor.'

The meeting was duly held and it is pleasant to fancy that a son of Gist's *Bulle Rock won the race; but how far effective were the good intentions of the managers to maintain order may appear from the report of the proceedings. This leaves on the reader's mind a suspicion that the occasion may have included some fighting; that the 'variety and plenty' of the cheer, as well as the 'entertainment' of noise, may have had something to do with the fact that the result of the race was protested; but the reporter was tactful:

[1737, December 2, VG]

'We can now inform our Readers that there was accordingly a Meeting, at the Time and Place appointed, of a great Number of Gentlemen, Ladies *and others*. Booths were set up and an extraordinary good Dinner provided for them with a Variety and Plenty of Liquors. The Horse and Foot Races were run: and all or most of the Prizes contended for and won. The fine Saddle and Housing were won by a Bay Horse belonging to one Tynes of Caroline County: but 'tis said Mr. James Littlepage [the father of that picturesque Virginia soldier of fortune, Gen. Lewis Littlepage (1762-1802), Chamberlain of the King of Poland, and a lion at Port Mahon and Gibraltar] is to have it. During the Time a Flag was display'd, Drums were beating, Trumpets sounding and other Musick playing, for the Entertainment of the Company; and the whole was managed with good Order and gave as great Satisfaction, *in general*, as cou'd possibly be expected.'

Samuel Gist imported Bulle Rock, but it was Edgar who preserved his fame; for neither Advocate nor any other of the contributors to AF & ATR, who later vaunted Bulle Rock's priority, seem to have known of the horse before the publication of Edgar's stud book; certainly they failed to mention him; nor is he entered in Cottom (1830). The Virginia source records are, therefore:

[1833, Edgar, p. 23]

'*Bulle Rock* imported into Virginia in 1730 and foaled about the year 1718 (*sic*). Got by the Darley Arabian: Byerly Turk: Lyster Turk out of a natural Arabian mare.

Samuel Gist.'

[1835, ATR, vi, 635]

'May I request the particular favor of you to correct the following errors in my General Stud Book . . .

'*Bulle Rock* was a b. h. which ran in the year 1710 (*sic*): consequently he must have been foaled about the year 1707 not 1718 . . .

'The above was copied (*sic*) from the English Racing Calendars.

Patrick Nisbett Edgar.'

The fame of Bulle Rock thus became a horsemen's tradition, but little effort was apparently made to test Edgar in detail. And so it was that Trevathan (*The American Thoroughbred*, 1905) felt compelled to say:

'we know Bulle Rock only as a name: of his personality there is not even a shadow. He is to us now only the first race horse to come.'

As is now to be proved, this was unnecessary nihilism. Although diligent search has not discovered any contemporary newspaper notices of Bulle Rock such as Trevathan suggested were extant, and no other primary evidence, other than name, has come to light to identify the Virginia Bulle Rock with the English horse to which Edgar referred, Edgar's reference to the Racing Calendars might have sent the genealogists to those source books. Had they gone thither they would have found an interesting testimony, contradicting Edgar in detail, but in principle confirming his statement except as to date of importation, and at the same time supplying details of that personality the lack of which Trevathan lamented. From Baily we can make up a calendar of evidence for Bulle Rock's foaling date (1709), his sire (Darley's Arabian), his coat (bay), his original owners (Mr. Metcalfe and the earl of Huntingdon), and, finally, his long and creditable career on the turf in Yorkshire, extending to six years. Tabulated, this is as follows:

Mr. Metcalfe's b. h. Bully Rock (by Darley's Arabian) at York Races

- 1713, August 5 Ladies' Plate (£30) for 5 yrs. old, won by Mr. Hutton's Careless; Bully Rock unplaced.
- 1714, July 29 Ladies' Plate (£30) for 5 yrs. old, won by Mr. Childers' Whitefoot; Bully Rock second, beating 11 others.
- 1715, August 24 H. M. Gold Cup (100 gns.) for 6 yrs. old, won by Duke of Rutland's Brocklesby; Bully Rock second, beating 3 others.
- " August 29 Gold Cup (£60) for any horse, 11st, won by Duke of Rutland's Whitefoot; Bully Rock second, beating 3 others.
- 1716, August 24 Plate (£30) for aged horses, won by Bully Rock, beating Mr. Pulleyn's Dimple and 3 others.
- 1717, July 31 Plate (£30) for aged horses, won by Sir W. Lowther's Wagtail; Mr. Darley's Skipjack second; Bully Rock third, beating Mr. Pulleyn's Dimple.
- 1718, August 13 Plate (£30) for aged horses, won by Mr. Pulleyn's Sly; 'Lord Huntingdon's (late Mr. Metcalfe's)' Bully Rock second, beating 2 others.

To this Mr. C. M. Prior, who has for our assurance kindly checked Baily's entries here in question against Baily's sources,

i. e., the rare *Calendar of Races held at York* (1748), & *Pick's Calendar of York Races* (1786), adds the important comment, that 'Pick rarely gave [in his *Calendar*] any pedigree of the runners, but in the case of Bully Rock he always mentions that he was by Darley's Arabian.'

Pick probably knew also the identity of Bulle Rock's dam, as his reference to her indicates. In his notice (*Turf Register*, i, 13) of Darley's Arabian Pick followed in substance (as did Weatherby also in GSB, i, 391) the notes on that horse originally published by Cheny (1843, p. xv); but while Cheny listed 'Bully Rock' among the Darley's sons, he made no reference to his dam. Here Pick made an original contribution. He said:

'The Darley Arabian was the property of Mr. Darley of Buttercramb near York. [In addition to Flying Childers and Bartlett's Childers] he also got . . . Skipjack, Manica, Aleppo, Brisk, *Bullyrock*, Whistlejacket and Dart, good plate horses, *though out of indifferent mares.*'

The probable explanation of the failure of Bulle Rock to achieve an entry in GSB, such as was accorded him, on this record, by the more thoroughgoing Germans (See von Oettingen, *Horse Breeding in theory and practice*, 1909, p. 428), is that Weatherby, unlike Pick, had no knowledge of his dam; for the Jockey Club authority duly entered all the sons of Darley's Arabian in Pick's list here in question except Bully Rock, Whistlejacket and Dart. Whatever its cause, in our lack of other evidence, that omission does not recommend Edgar's extension of Bulle Rock's breeding. And so, for lack of evidence, 'Frank Forester's' somewhat cavalier criticism was justified. He said (i, 435):

'We have one horse [in Edgar] got by the Darley Arabian, dam by the Byerly Turk, g. d. by the Lyster Turk, out of a natural Arab mare. [This is] a pedigree of which it will be enough to say that it has scarcely a parallel, if it have a parallel, in the world: all animals going, in three generations without a single English bred sire, to natural Arabs on both sides, at so recent a date in the history of the turf as 1718.'

Although, in answer to this stricture, we might point generally to 'Frank Forester's' Bible and invite attention to the breeding of the 'Darley Arabian mare' which was dam of Whitefoot and Bonny Lass, as set out in GSB (i, 77); all

we can say of *Bulle Rock is that we still do not know his breeding on his dam's side.

On the other hand, Edgar is corroborated in his claim of the early presence of Bulle Rock in Virginia and approximately of the date assigned to his importation by the evidence of eighteenth century pedigrees. The Yorkshire dates prove that the horse was old when he crossed the Atlantic, and it follows that he could not have been long in the stud in Virginia; but Bruce collected no less than thirty-nine certificates to testify that *Bulle Rock, whoever he was, was mated with such English mares as were in Virginia before 1740; and, what was characteristic of the period, with some Spanish mares: notably the Ogle 'barb' mare of the text. Our confidence in these certificates is reinforced by the fact that they also show the fillies attributed to Bulle Rock to have been in turn mated only with such English horses as are proved to have stood in the Rapahannock Valley and in Maryland before 1750, viz: Carter's *Dabster & *Crab, Harrison's *Monkey, and Ogle's *Spark. This may be illustrated by two examples:

(a) *Allen's Clio* (Bruce, i, 320), ch. m., foaled 1745, was 'by *Dabster: *Bulle Rock: English mare', the taproot probably being Gower's *Whitefoot mare named in the next following example.

(b) *Caruthers' Queen of Sheba* (Bruce, ii, 229), m., foaled 1746, was by *Dabster: *Bulle Rock: Gower's *Whitefoot mare; which mare (q. v. Bruce, i, 138) is proven to have been in Virginia 1735.

The enduring American reputation of *Bulle Rock was made, however, by the descendants of his daughter who found her way into the Belair Stud, as rehearsed in the text. The esteem in which the name and blood she transmitted were held a half century after importation was testified by that brilliant Virginia cavalry officer, Joseph Eggleston of Amelia, when in 1801 (*Virginia Argus*, January 23) he gave a certificate for a colt (*Telegraphe*) and described the taproot, acquired by him during the war, as

'a mare purchased in New Jersey as full bred and having in her veins the blood of [True] Briton, Bully Rock and other horses considered as of the best stock in that state.'

Quite apart from his primacy, Bulle Rock's name is interesting. It may be found in the great Oxford Dictionary, with examples of use in the literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth

centuries, as the equivalent of 'boon companion.' It is the original form of the characterization ('my Bully Rooke') applied to Sir John Falstaff by the Host of the Garter Inn, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor* (1598).

(2) *Bell-air* was the version of this place name current in the eighteenth century, as appears from the records of the two notable horses which bore it; but it is today 'Belair.' For a summary of the history of this plantation see Culver, pp. 44 ff.

(3) *The Old Field Mares*: The advertisement (1763, March 10, MG) of that sterling quarter horse, John Fendall's Silverheels, describes him as 'bred by Col. Tasker', but does not name his dam. The pedigree which Advocate (AF, x, 143) preserved for Governor Eden's successful race horse Whynot serves to suggest the kind of mare in question, for it traces Whynot through Fearnought: Othello: Spark: 'noted Old Field mare.'

(4) *Frederick, Lord Baltimore, on the turf*: Heber records him from 1754-1764 with several horses (Sly and Syphax, both by Honeywood's True Blue, Ruby by Dumplin, Conquest by Moscoe's Grey Arabian (Queen Mab's sire), Forward by Badger, Harmony by Babram, Grey Surry (sire not recorded) and Anthony by Brilliant). It was not a successful stable, for only Harmony, Grey Surry and Anthony proved winners, each of a single 50 l. Lord Baltimore's correspondence (*The Calvert Papers*, ii, 208 ff.) in 1762, when he left England on a prolonged tour of the East, shows that he had then lost interest in his racing stable and ordered it sold out.

(5) *The erroneous identification of Sharpe's *Othello with Lord Portmore's Othello*: Although Advocate recorded (*Annals*) in 1826 his note from the lost Virginia advertisement of Sharpe's Othello with its warning that his dam was 'the Duke of Somerset's favorite brood mare', in 1830 Judge Duvall (ATR, i, 480; ii, 215) gave the weight of his great authority to an identification of Sharpe's Othello with his half brother Lord Portmore's Othello (by Panton's Crab: Miss Slamerkin by Honeywood's Y. True Blue); i. e., the Black-and-all-Black named in the Maryland advertisement of 1756 (cf. GSB, i, 137; Pick, i, 97). This was before Judge Duvall had turned up (ATR, iv, 55) that advertisement of 1756 which caused him to reverse himself. But that reversal was too late to stop the propagation of an error. Ogle Tayloe (ATR, ii, 19) had

been at first doubtful, but in 1832 (ATR, iv, 43) accepted the identification with the Portmore Othello; as did 'Panton' (ATR, iv, 372). Such an identification, being exactly to his taste, was next seized upon by Edgar, and thence passed into Bruce (i, 41). There it has remained, despite the protests of 'C' (ATR, iv, 548) and 'Autocrat' (ATR, vi, 332) against the continuing confusion with the Portmore Othello. As late as 1835 Skinner published (ATR, v, 445) 'an engraving of Stubbs' portrait of Miss Slamerkin and her colt Othello; and although the accompanying letter press did not identify that colt with Sharpe's *Othello, the engraving served to continue the confusion of American horsemen.

(6) *The Whitehall Stud*: There is evidence that Governor Sharpe owned several native bred Virginia and Maryland mares of good blood, notably a daughter of *Selima; but what gave distinction to his stud, in addition to Othello, was his ownership of three imported mares, viz:

(a) *The Badger mare* (by Grisewood's Badger, son of Croft's Partner: Old Fox: Godolphin Arabian). That this mare was imported with or soon after Othello may be deduced from the pedigree assigned to Sharpe's Bohemian in the advertisement of 1767, quoted *ante s. v.* Ogle's Barb. Her breeding is recorded in a series of advertisements (1775-1778, MG) of Dulany's Othello, foaled 1771, as by Fearnought: Morton's Traveller: Badger mare. Although Bruce (ii, 459) entered Dulany's Othello, he did not include the Badger mare in his roster of imported mares.

(b) *Y. Ebony* (by the Duke of Cumberland's Arabian out of a Crab mare) imported for sale in 1762 (ATR, iv, 55). That the purchaser was Governor Sharpe appears from the advertisement of his dispersal sale (March 23, 1769, MG), wherein were included two fillies out of this mare, viz: Britannia, 1764, by True Briton (to be distinguished from Gantt's Britannia); and Columbine, 1766, by Galloway's Selim. It was this Britannia which appeared on the turf in Sharpe's colours after he had been superseded as Governor (Culver, pp. 61, 63, 64). This Y. Ebony was entered by Bruce (i, 82) with an incomplete record of produce.

(c) *The Spot mare* (by Hutton's Spot out of a Cartouche mare) which was, like Y. Ebony, imported for sale; being included in the same consignment (1765) with Lloyd's Nancy Bywell, and McCarty's Moll Brazen (See the adv. from MG in ATR, iv, 55, & cf. Benj. Lowndes' certificate for his Mod-

esty, 1795, in ATR, ii, 415). In the advertisement of Sharpe's dispersal sale 1769 this mare, described as 'bred by James Buchanan of Glasgow and foaled April 1762', was offered as being then in foal to Othello; and with her was offered her yearling filly by Othello. She seems to have passed into the stud of Governor Robert Eden, for the advertisement (1781, March 27, Maryland Journal) of his Y. Badger shows that horse to have been got by Eden's *Badger out of the Spot mare. Bruce's entry (i, 128) of the Spot mare exhibits an incomplete record of produce.

(7) *Moll Brazen*: Advocate named this mare in his notice (*Annals*) of Mark Anthony, and Cottom (1830) gave her, on that authority, her sole separate stud book entry; for Edgar reserved her (as an imported mare) for his never realized second volume; Wallace did not realize the entry for her, promised in his Mark Anthony pedigree; and, finally, Bruce identified her with McCarty's *Moll Brazen by Cub, as appears from his entry (i, 110) of 'Septima by *Othello' among the produce of the Cub mare.

(8) *The tradition of Queen Mab's imported foal*: The evidence for this tradition is in confusing misapplications of it. Edgar (pp. 316, 238) described the taproot of Forman's Maggy Lauder as 'Col. Tasker's imported mare by Sparke previous to his exportation from England.' This variation of the text of Gen. Forman's own statement (ATR, iii, 147), from which Edgar drew the remainder of his information, can only mean that Edgar had a note of a Virginia tradition (probably derived from John Randolph) that there was such an *imported* mare; the application of that information to Maggy Lauder being Edgar's own achievement. In the same sense, the description (in New Jersey and New York pedigrees of descendants of Molly Pacolet) of Hopper's Pacolet as an imported horse seems to be another manifestation (as it is another perversion) of the same tradition.

(9) *Molly Pacolet*: Bruce entered this mare *twice*, viz:

(a) among the produce of Mille (ii, 81) *s. v.* 'Molly Pacolet by imported (*sic*) Pacolet', which was an interpretation of Ogle Tayloe (ATR, vi, 5).

(b) among the imported mares (i, 115) *s. v.* 'Pacolet mare.' The identification of this last entry with Molly Pacolet is proven by the credit to this 'Pacolet mare' of produce credited by the contemporary advertisements to Molly Pacolet. Here Bruce

followed Judge Duvall (ATR, ii, 459); specifying the 'imported' mare as bred by the Duke of Ancaster, foaled 1768, by the Ancaster Pacolet: Whiteneck by Crab; i. e., the f. entered among Whiteneck's produce in GSB, i, 221. Apart from the fact that there is no evidence for such an importation, this identification is weakened by the fact that Whiteneck's f. in question was got by Blank and was thus a sister, not a daughter, of the Ancaster Pacolet.

(10) *Waters' (later Haynes') King Herod*: The testimonies for this b. h., foaled 1768, by Baylor's *Fearnought out of Gantt's Britannia, begin with racing records (from the collection of Mr. John L. O'Connor) and proceed with advertisements, viz:

1773, May 4, at the New Market course Hempstead Plains, L. I., a race arranged between Delancey's *Lath, King Herod and Amphion was declared off by the withdrawal of Lath.

" May 18th, at Philadelphia, 'Israel Waters' b. h. King Herod by Fearnought, own brother to [Warren's] Careless, 5 yrs.' beat Governor Eden's br. h. Whynot, Mr. Heard's b. m. Nettle, and Col. Lloyd's b. m. Miss Wildman.

[1773, November 4, Rivington's (N. Y.) Gazette]

'*King Herod, Israel Waters*', b. h., *got out of a sister to the famous Briton.*'

[1774, March 23, Pa. Gazette]

'*King Herod*, a full blood, rising 6 years, bright bay, 15.2 hands, was got by Fearnought (who is allowed by all persons who ever saw him to be the finest horse that ever was seen in America). He is full [read half] brother to Spotswood's Apollo, who beat Col. Lloyd's famous mare Nancy Bywell. King Herod was entered, at 4 yrs. old, at Hempstead Plains [Long Island] and started at Philadelphia, which he took.

He stands this season at James Talman's Plantation, Gloucester County, W. N. J., nearly opposite to Marcus Hook.'

Edgar (1831, ATR, ii, 517, & p. 285 of his Stud Book) had a statement recorded 1790 in the Stud Book of Willie Jones of North Carolina, that this horse

'was purchased in New Jersey by the late Col. Herbert Haynes of Warren co., N. C., and was afterwards called Haynes' King Herod. He stood at Col. Haynes' stable in the aforesaid county, on Roanoke River (called anciently the Marratock) in the years 1776 and 7. He was got by Old Fearnought: *Othello: out of an imported mare purchased from the Duke of Rutland's stud.'

Except for the taproot, this is confirmed in substance by the single extant Virginia advertisement, viz:

[1777, May 2, VG; Advocate in AF, x, 143]

'King Herod stands at my house and will cover mares at 6 l. Virginia currency the season or 5 l if the money is paid before the mares are taken away and 40 s the leap to be paid at the stable door. King Herod was got by the noted horse Fearnought, his dam by Othello, his grandam (*sic*) a full blooded imported mare. He is 15 hands 3 inches high and a beautiful bright bay . . .

'The above horse was lately purchased in the Jerseys by Mr. Herbert Haynes.

Thomas Eaton.'

Bruce's entry (i, 779) followed Advocate and Edgar except that he changed the 'purchased in New Jersey' to 'bred in New Jersey', and the dates of the North Carolina stand '1776 and 7' to '1775 & 1776'; but Bruce did not recognise the breeding. If he had had the clue of Israel Waters' description of the horse in 1773, he would certainly have perceived that Edgar's description of the taproot might be interpreted as fitting Ogle's *Queen Mab.

(11) *Spark's sire*: Aleppo, by Darley's Arabian, is entered in GSB (i, 11) as the 1711 foal of the Old Hautboy Mare, which was also dam of Mr. Darley's Almanzor. Pick (i, 27, s. v. Aleppo's famous son Hobgoblin) records Aleppo's successful appearance on the turf in 1716 and says that 'he was when a stallion the property of Mr. Bawty but covered very few well bred mares.' Neither Weatherby nor Pick enters 'Mr. Bathurst's Look-about-you', but he is dated by his appearance in the Racing Calendars at York 1711 as a gr. h., 6 yrs. old, and so might have been by Wilkes' Old Hautboy and a full brother to Aleppo's dam.

Unless Ogle's *Spark was a very much older horse than the Maryland testimonies for him seem to admit (e. g., 'Sir R. Grosvenor's b. h. Spark' which ran at Ludlow 1735 as a six

year old), the argument from dates suggests that Col. Tasker here fell into a common colonial error and that the sire of Ogle's Spark was another Aleppo than the son of Darley's Arabian. Such a horse of the next succeeding generation is available for the identification, to-wit, the Duke of Hamilton's Aleppo, b. h., foaled 1728, not recorded in GSB but noted by Cheny on the turf in 1733, 34 and 36.

(12) *The 'Miss Caldwell' taproot in Queen Mab's family:* Before the hypothesis for Miss Colvill, postulated in the text, may be deemed complete it is necessary to take notice of another group of comparatively late pedigree certificates originating in New Jersey and New York, e. g., for the New Jersey horses Selim and St. Patrick (cited *s. v.* Moll Brazen); and for the New York mares Vandever's Ariel (ATR, ii, 566) and Terhune's Rosette (AF, ix, 296; ATR, v, 443). These all trace to the mare Molly Pacolet (*q. v. s. v.* Moll Brazen) and are extended to read (*e. g.*, Selim):

'g. grandam by Old Spark: g. g. grandam Queen Mab: g. g. g. grandam Miss Caldwell, belonging to Col. Tasker of Maryland.'

It might be assumed that the tradition echoed by these unqualified statements that Miss Colvill was the dam of Queen Mab was derived from certificates given by Mr. Hiltzheimer with the produce of his Molly Pacolet; but the fact is that the only such certificate we have under Hiltzheimer's own hand (that of 1776 for his Babraham, cited *s. v.* Moll Brazen) ends with Queen Mab.

The introduction of 'Miss Caldwell' into the later New Jersey and New York certificates in question can therefore be explained as venial rather than venal, as due to the fog which still envelops the mutual relationships of the several foundation mares in the Belair Stud.

(13) *The Selima Stakes:* These stakes are run annually in October at Laurel, Maryland, by two year old fillies, one mile. To the subscriptions the Maryland State Fair adds \$10,000; and Mr. William Woodward (the present owner of Belair and the reviver of the Belair Stud) has presented, as a memorial to Selima, a gold cup which is 'to be won three times by the same owner before becoming his property: the winner each year to receive a replica'; the inscription being:

'This cup and cover is presented by the Belair Stud (William Woodward, owner) in memory of Selima (by the Godolphin Arabian), imported to Belair in the reign of George the Second. Selima became the ancestress of Hanover, Foxall and many fine race horses.'

There are in print two rosters of Selima's descendants: (a) 1834, by Ogle Tayloe (ATR, vi, 55) & (b) 1892, by Bruce (*The Thoroughbred Horse*, p. 68 ff). Writing in 1867, Wallace voiced the opinion of American horsemen of the nineteenth century when he observed of Selima: 'This was one of the best importations ever made into this country and her blood is sought after till this day.'

(14) *Selima in England*: Considering the performance of the mare on the American turf as a six year old, we might expect to find her recorded on the English turf as a four or five year old; but the evidence is not forthcoming. The GSB entry (i, 99) which identified Selima as the 1746 foal of the Large Hartley mare describes her as the property of Lord Craven, and the Racing Calendars reveal Lord Craven on the turf during the years (1748-1751) here in question. He then raced several horses (Gift, Cartouche, Last-time-of-asking, and My Fancy) and also, what may be significant, a Whimsey ch. m., who appears twice (a) at Newmarket, April, 1748, as a 4 yr. old, and (b) at Hounslow, July, 1749, as a 5 yr. old. Cheney records no clue to the breeding of this Whimsey, and the identification of her with Selima is further complicated by the difference both of age and coat. There are several testimonies that Selima was bay, the most definite being that of one who knew her (ATR, vi, 159). Whimsey may have been the f. foal of the Large Hartley mare, by Roundhead which GSB (i, 99) attributes to Lord Craven, without specification of foaling date or coat.

(15) *The Ridout pedigree for Selima*: The Pastime advertisement of 1779 in which this pedigree was recorded (printed in full, *post*, s. v. Sharpe's Mariamne) lacks authority because (a) it was badly mangled in detail by the printer, and (b) it contradicts flatly the breeding which has been accepted by GSB; but its probable source claims for it, nevertheless, more consideration than it has had.

When Governor Sharpe returned to England in 1773, he left his affairs in America in charge of John Ridout (1731-1797) of Annapolis, who had come to Maryland with him in

1753 as his Secretary and was soon promoted to be Collector of Customs at Annapolis and a member of the Council. Ridout lived out his life in Maryland, marrying there a daughter of Governor Samuel Ogle, and his son succeeded to the possession of Sharpe's Whitehall. For these considerations, even if it does not appear that Ridout was a horseman, it is apparent that his business and family relations gave him access to contemporary sources of information as to the Belair Stud, as well as to the Whitehall Stud; and it is, therefore, to be expected that he would draw on such information when he came to formulating an advertisement under which Sharpe's Pastime was to stand in New Jersey. It is a pity, then, that the Pastime advertisement of 1779 is so defective in form, for there is a contemporary testimony from New York which gives colour to what it says of Selima.

In the Pastime advertisement the dropped generation is of Selima's grandam: but in the New York tradition in question the suggestion is that the lost specification was of the dam, i. e., that the Flying Childers mare which was the grandam of Delancey's *Lath (alias Vernon's Protector, see GSB, i, 69) was also grandam of *Selima. The statement of R. L. in 1832 (ATR, iv, 100) adds to what is quoted in Note 16 the following testimony for that tradition:

'In the pedigree of Mr. Delancey's imported horse Lath it is stated that the grandam of Lath by Flying Childers [now identified as the Duke of Devonshire's Bay Basto, *q. v.* GSB, i, 59] was the grandam of Selima.'

It may be noted that the elaborated pedigree of *Lath, advertised in Virginia in 1779 when that horse was sent thither, did not contain any reference to *Selima.

(16) *The debate on Selima's breeding:* In 1796 was published the elaborated certificate by John Tayloe III for the most distinguished of Selima's great grandsons (the Bellair II by Hart's *Medley, noticed *post*). Here it was stated:

[1796, March 18, VG & Petersburg Intelligencer]

'... Col. Tasker's famous imported running mare Selima [was] got by Lord Godolphin's Arabian out of Snapdragon (sister to Angelica) bred by Mr. Shaftoe, got by Snap; Regulus; Bartlet's Childers; Honeywood's Arabian; dam of the two True Blues ...

John Tayloe.'

Respect for a leader of the turf caused this to be generally accepted among American horsemen for a generation, but Colonel Tayloe did not satisfy the equine genealogists. He had correctly stated the breeding of Snapdragon and it was a fact that that mare (*q. v.*, in Pick, i, 166, where may be found an admirable example of English humour, the obituary of her sire, 'Cuthbert Snap, Esqr.')

had a daughter named Selima; but it now appears (GSB, i, 192) that that filly was not foaled until 1772 and was got by the *Ossory* Arabian; so she could not have been our *Selima. The early critics of Colonel Tayloe may not have known these facts about this younger English Selima, for the produce of Snapdragon was not entered in the early editions of GSB; but, in relation to Snapdragon herself, they invoked the argument from dates with fatal effect upon the Tayloe identification. Thus Advocate (*Annals*, 1826, *s. v.* Bellair II) said::

'I will take occasion to correct an error in the pedigree of this celebrated mare [Selima] as it has prevailed for more than thirty years in all the published pedigrees which I have seen of Bellair. Col. Tasker's Selima is reported to have come out of a mare called Snap Dragon, by Snap; this is a manifest error: the Godolphin Arabian, who sired Selima, died in 1753; Snap was foaled in 1750 and did not commence covering until 6 years old, hence the first Snap mares were not foaled till 1757, 4 years after the Godolphin was dead. Col. Tasker's Selima was bred by Lord Godolphin, and came out of a mare by Old Fox [*Cf.* GSB, i, 88] that was the dam of Daphne, and also of the celebrated running horse Weasel, that was the property of Lord Rockingham; the grandam of Selima by Flying Childers; Makeless; Taffolet Barb; Natural Barb mare.'

Advocate would have done well to rest on his destructive criticism; but he had the good fortune himself to correct his own hypothesis of the Fox mare. When he came upon the evidence of the Selim advertisements that Selima was a full sister to Babraham, Advocate (*Annals*, *s. v.* Selim) accepted and recorded that evidence as conclusive.

In 1830 & 1832 (ATR, i, 480; iii, 488) Judge Duvall also recorded his information to be to the same effect; & G. G. (ATR, iii, 599) conjectured that Selima was probably the 1746 foal of the Large Hartley mare; all of which was summed up as follows:

[1832, ATR, iv, 100]

'Many inquiries have been made as to the pedigree of Selima. Nothing like certainty has been obtained. It has been said, that she was full sister of Babraham. He was by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the Large Hartley mare, and was foaled in 1740. A bay filly foaled in 1746, the property of Lord Craven, was by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the Large Hartley mare, and probably was afterwards called Selima. The Stud Book furnishes no additional information.

R. L.'

On this, Skinner (ATR, iv, 102) extended Selima's pedigree as

'by the Godolphin Arabian: dam [Large Hartley mare] by Hartley's Blind Horse: g. dam Flying Whigg by Williams' Woodstock Arabian: [Lord Godolphin's Points, by] St. Victor Barb: [Grey Whynot]: Whynot, son of the Fenwick Barb: [Royal mare].'

With the exception of the dropped generation of Grey Whynot and the taproot, details indicated above in square brackets, this is the breeding by which *Selima has since been recognised in GSB (i, 99).

But between John Tayloe and Advocate at one extreme, and the publication of the Centennial edition of GSB at the other, there was still enough uncertainty in the minds of horse-men to enable 'Frank Forester' to remark jauntily in 1857, 'the dam of Tasker's Selima is, I hold, unknown.' Wallace and Bruce were, nevertheless, undeterred from recording the pedigree approved by Advocate and Judge Duvall, and that doubtless accounts for its being ultimately accepted by GSB. Would that Bruce might be equally blessed by justification in other litigious and still unadjudicated causes on which he recorded judgments.

(17) *Sharpe's Traveller mare*: Bruce (ii, 367) has a separate entry for this mare, *s. v.* 'Traveller mare', to support his inclusion of her among the produce of *Selima; but he there limited her produce to Leonidas, although he had records of her two fillies, viz:

(a) by *Othello (*s. v.* Sweeper, ii, 514, Brilliant, i, 706, and Magnolia, ii, 433),

(b) by *Juniper (*s. v.* Thornton's Fayette, i, 745, and Forman's Tulip, ii, 373). To them he added also (i, 636), from

Edgar, a questionable pedigree of a Lasthenia gr. m. which imputed also a mating of this Traveller mare with *Silvereye.

(18) *Washington's Magnolia*: This horse is not the least interesting of the descendants of Tasker's *Selima. Bruce's entry for him (ii, 433) is supported by the advertisement of 1785 quoted in the text, but neither reveals that he was the property of the Father of his Country. That fact appears, however, from Washington's *Diaries*, e. g.:

1787, December 21. 'Brought in two sorrel colts [from Muddy Hole farm] rising two, Magnolia's.'

Magnolia's appeal to the imagination is, however, in a later entry of him which brings out a characteristic of his owner.

On September 23, 1788, General Washington wrote (*Writings*, ed. Ford, xi, 327) to Col. Henry Lee, then in Congress, in response to a request for authority to say that he would accept the Presidency if elected. That letter, which did equal credit to heart and head, ended with an invitation to Col. Lee to call at Mount Vernon on his return from Congress. The *Diaries* (iii, 452) record that visit, as follows:

'1788, Dec. 8. Returned [from Alexandria] in the evening, accompanied by Colo. Henry Lee.

- " " 9. Concluded my exchange after dinner today with Colo. Hy. Lee of Magnolia for 5,000 acres of Kentucke land agreeably to the memo which he gave me; which [is that] in case it should have been disposed of by Doctr. Skinner (now deceased) is to be supplied by other lands of equal value. This bargain was made in the presence of Colo. Humphreys, the two Mr. Lees above mentioned [the other being Ludwell Lee], Mr. Lear and my nephew, Geo. Auge. Washington.'

It will be noted that nothing was here said of the real object of Col. Lee's visit: but the event was prompt. When the electoral votes for the first President of the United States were opened a few months later (April 6, 1789) they showed that Washington was unanimously chosen, thus meeting the scruple he had expressed to Lee. On April 14th he was notified at Mount Vernon by Charles Thompson, the Secretary of Congress; on the 16th he set out for New York; and on April 30th was inaugurated. Did Col. Lee give him such assurance of

this in December that he was willing to dispose of Magnolia as having no further opportunity to breed from him?

The remainder of the story of Magnolia was recorded by Thomas Peter of Georgetown in 1830 (ATR, i, 353), when, testifying that he attended 'a jockey club at Alexandria . . . about the year 1790' [it must have been several years earlier] and there saw General Washington's 'beautiful horse called Magnolia' beaten by Thomas Jefferson's Roan Colt, 'a superior horse', he added:

'Gen. Washington sold Magnolia to Gen. H. Lee for \$1500, he was sent to South Carolina and there sold again for a much larger sum.'

There has been so much written of Washington's connection with the turf, and so little evidence adduced to prove it, that it is worth while here to record the following:

[1761, April 23, MG]

'To be run for, on Thursday the 28th day of May, on the usual race ground at Alexandria, a purse of fifty pounds, three times round the ground (being near three miles) the best in three heats, by any horse, mare, or gelding; 14 hands to carry 10 stone, below that measure, weight for inches.

'And on the day following, will be run for, on the same ground and distance, a purse of twenty-five pounds, by four year old colts; 14 hands to carry 9 stone, below that measure, weight for inches.

'The horses to be entered on the Monday before the race with the managers, Mr. George Washington, Mr. John Carlyle, and Mr. Charles Digges: each horse to pay fifty shillings entrance on the first day, and twenty-five shillings the second day; and those who do not enter their horses on the Monday aforesaid, to pay double entrances.

'Three horses to start or no race.

'All differences that may arise, will be decided by the managers.'

(19) *Tayloe's Bellair II*: The son of *Selima must be distinguished from her great grandson of the same name, the Bell-air II which, like a meteor, swept the Virginia and Maryland turf from 1790 to 1794 under the colours of John Tayloe III; proving himself to be the best horse on the turf in Virginia in the closing years of the eighteenth century. He was by 'that surprising little horse' Hart's *Medley, out of Tayloe's Young Selima, she by Yorick out of Black Selima, the daughter of *Fearnought and *Selima.

It was the fame of Bellair II which did most to establish the still enduring reputation of his sire; but he has himself been practically forgotten. The histories of the American turf hurry over his age to reach the generation of the sons of *Diomed. It is fitting, then, in a notice of *Selima to recall what his contemporaries thought of Bell-air II. A generation after the death of the horse Advocate urged 'the breeders of the Virginia turf horse to take in, in their different crosses, as much of the blood of Old Medley and Bellair as possible, to give their stock firm limbs; very much needed at this time [1819] as the Virginia race horses of the present day train off the turf too early.'

In support of this, Advocate quoted a description of Bellair from a private letter from John Tayloe III:

'As respects Bellair, he was strong built and rather stout, good eyes, and remarkable fine bony legs; rather above fifteen hands. I do not think his bottom was ever surpassed by any horse on record: if ever he locked his antagonist I felt confident of success.'

This description is complemented by an undated certificate (ATR, i, 174) by John Weldon 'who lived a groom with the late Honorable John Tayloe [II] Esquire from the year 1772 to 1782' which described Bellair II as a grey horse foaled May, 1786, tabulated his turf record and added: 'Having stood several seasons . . . in 1795 he was sold by Col. Tayloe for one thousand pounds.' The purchaser was Archard Walthall of Chesterfield, who had stood the horse for Col. Tayloe in 1794 and now advertised him again as his own property, in 1795 and 1796. In those advertisements was included Col. Tayloe's own interesting summary of the turf career of Bellair II, as follows:

'*Bell-Air* won the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis and Bladensburg, in Maryland, in the years 1790 and 1791, beating Tanner, Chesapeake, Shakespear, and several other of the best horses in Maryland. He won the Jockey Club purse in the spring meeting of 1792, beating Mr. Butler's famous running mare Camilla, with the three above Maryland horses. He won the Jockey Club purse at the Bowling Green in the fall of 1792, beating at three heats Mr. Robert Page's horse Lamplighter, Mr. Thornton Alexander's horse Snap, and Mr. John Thornton's horse Whistle Jacket. He was beaten only three times, first in a match at Richmond in the year 1791, against Mr. Randolph's roan horse Gim-

crack, when in extreme bad order, after having travelled at least two hundred miles prior to the race, and winning two purses in Maryland, the month only before his match was run; secondly, in a sweepstake at Leeds, in the year 1792, by Camilla and Grey Diomed, then called Enterprize, when the horse I intended to run fell lame, and I chose to start Bell-Air, though not prepared, rather than have no horse to run; and although a beaten horse he nearly distanced Mr. Randolph's roan horse Gimcrack; and lastly at the Bowling Green, in the fall meeting of 1793, by Lamplighter at three heats, and then, though a beaten horse, he beat Mr. Butler's mare Camilla easily. It must have been evident to all conversant with the turf, he must have won this purse had not his rider tired, who had been sick previous to the race. His last race was at Petersburg, on New-Market, in the fall of 1794, when after running Twelve miles at the Bowling Green only a fortnight before, he distanced Doctor Dixon's noted running mare Nutcracker, Mr. Richard Bland's running horse Phaeton, Mr. Ashe's famous running horse Roebuck, with some other good horses.'

(20) *Black Selima*: Bruce's entry (i, 245) for this mare is defective. The assignment to her of 1762 as a foaling date is (like Wallace's 1763) impossible because her sire, Fearnought, did not stand in Virginia until 1764. Moreover, Bruce credits Black Selima with only two foals (Y. Selima and Virginia Sorrel), omitting Federalist and Polyphemus, although he entered both of those colts elsewhere (i, 745; ii, 470).

INDEX

Index of Persons

- 'Advocate'. See Jeffreys
 Allen, George, 80
 Anderson, Henry, of Amelia, 54, 64
 William, of Hanover, 75
 Baird, John, of Prince George, 39
 Baltimore, Charles, fifth lord, 28
 Frederick, sixth lord, 31, 31
 Bates, Jacob, of Pennsylvania, 26
 Baylor, John II, of Caroline, 40, 61
 Beale, William, jr., 69
 Bickerton, John, of Hanover, 76
 Bladen, Thomas, Governor of Maryland, 49
 Blake, Charles, 48
 William, 48
 Bland, Richard, of Prince George, 94
 Theodorick, of Prince George, 25
 Blunt, William, of Southampton, 64
 Bolling, Robert, jr., of Bollingbrook, 59
 Borien, John, of Philadelphia, 10
 Braxton, Carter, of King William, 55
 Brent, Daniel Carroll, of Stafford, 65
 William, of Richland, 56, 64
 Bruce, Sanders D., 10 & *passim*
 Burwell, Lewis, of Gloucester, 41, 45
 Butler, Lawrence, of Westmoreland, 54
 Byrd, William III, of Westover, 55

 Cadwallader, John, 71
 Calender, Philip, 37
 Carlyle, John, of Alexandria, 92
 Carter, John, of Shirley, 80
 Landon, jr., 69
 Robert ('King'), 20
 Robert ('Councillor'), of Nomini, 21, 55; 71

 Caruthers, James, 80
 Cheny, John, 11
 Churchill, William, of Middlesex, 24
 Clarvoe, John, 63
 Clay, Henry, of Hanover, 75
 Cocke, John Hartwell, of Surry, 57, 59
 Coles, John, of Albemarle, 68
 Colvill, Edward, of Durham, 47
 John, of Fairfax, 47, 20, 25, 51
 Conway, Peter, of Lancaster, 25, 69
 Cotton, Peter, of Richmond, 10, 39, 56, 67
 Courts, William, 60
 Craggs, John, 53, 59
 Craven, Fulwar, lord, 87
 Cromwell, Oliver, 28
 Culver, F. B., 14, 29, & *passim*
 Custis, John Parke, of Fairfax, 53, 59

 Daingerfield, John, 69
 Dandridge, Bartholomew, 60
 Day, Oliver, 66
 Delancey, James, of New York, 45, 84, 88
 Digges, Charles, 92
 William, 56
 Dorsey, Edward, 24
 Douglas & Wilkins, 67
 Dulany, Daniel, of Annapolis, 82
 Dunmore, John Murray, lord, Governor of Virginia, 45
 Duvall, Gabriel, of Prince Georges, 13, 28, 33, 62, & *passim*
 Howard, 37

 Eaton, Thomas, of N. C., 85
 Edelen, Edward, 60
 Eden, Robert, Governor of Maryland, 45, 60, 81, 83, 84
 Edgar, Patrick Nesbitt, of North Carolina, 10, 37, 77, & *passim*
 Eggleston, Joseph, of Amelia, 44, 80
 Elder, Ely, 48

- Feild, Theophilus, of Prince George, 10
 Fendall, John, 81
 Fisher, George, 65
 Fitzhugh, William, of Chatham, 45, 60, 65, 69
 William, of Marmion, 33
 Fleetwood, Charles, 28
 Forman, Thomas M., of Cecil, 26, 48, 60, 83
 'Frank Forester'. See Herbert
 Frederick, Prince of Wales, 28, 38
- Galloway, Benjamin, 62
 Joseph, 49
 Samuel, of Tulip Hill, 38, 62
 Gantt, Thomas, jr., of Prince Georges, 25, 35, 43, 44
 Gay, Robert, of Annapolis, 33
 Gist, Samuel, of Hanover, 75, 25
 Goode, Robert, of Chesterfield, 46
 Gooch, William, Governor of Virginia, 76
 Green, Jacob, 29
 Grosvenor, Sir R., 85
- Hall, Elihu, 25
 Hamilton, Duke of, 28
 John, 32
 Thomas, 32, 53, 61, 62, 70
 Hardyman, Littlebury, of Charles City, 29, 37, 49, 58
 Harrison, Edmund, 40
 J. J., of Brunswick, 10
 Nathaniel, of Brandon, 24, 33, 80
 Hart, Malcomb, of Louisa, 40, 92
 Haynes, Herbert, of North Carolina, 84
 Heath, Daniel, 45
 Heber, Reginald, 11
 Henry, John, of Hanover, 75
 Patrick, 75
 Herbert, H. W. ('Frank Forester'), 14, 79, 90
 Hiltzheimer, Jacob, of Philadelphia, 38, 40, 71, 86
 Hoomes, John, of Caroline, 40
 Hopper, 42
 Humphreys, David, 91
 Hunt, Wilson, 39, 71
- Jeffreys, George W. ('Advocate'), 13, 33, 39, 89, 93, & *passim*
 Jones, Allen, of North Carolina, 66
 Richard, 26
 Willie, of North Carolina, 66, 84
- Lear, Tobias, 91
 Lee, Henry ('Light Horse Harry'), 91
 Ludwell, of Fairfax, 91
 Richard, of Westmoreland, 41
 Lightfoot, Armistead, of Yorktown, 57, 59
 Lindsey, William, of Caroline, 59
 Littlepage, James, of Hanover, 77
 Lewis, 77
 Lloyd, Edward, 59, 82, 84
 Lowndes, Benjamin, 82
 Ludwell, Philip III, of Greenspring, 24, 58
- Morton, Joseph, of King George, 47, 56
 McCarty, Daniel, of Westmoreland, 40, 63, 82
 Meade, Everard, of Brunswick, 40
- Nelson, William, of Yorktown, 24, 40
 Nicholson, of Maryland, 48
- O'Connor, John L., 44, 45, 84
 Ogle, Samuel, of Belair, Governor of Maryland, 19
- Paca, William, of Wye-hall, Governor of Maryland, 36
 Page, Matthew, of Frederick, 40
 Robert, of Hanover, 93
 Rosewell, of Hanover, 75
 'Panton'. See Williams
 Parker, Richard, of Sussex, 64
 Patterson, John, of Harford, 48
 Patteson, David, of Chesterfield, 46
 Pearson, John, 32
 Peter, Thomas, of Georgetown, 92
 Pick, William, 15, 79
 Prior, C. M., 11, 15, 30, 50, 78
 John, of Richmond, 68

- Randolph, John, of Roanoke, 10, 83
Peter, of Amelia, 93
Thomas Mann, of Tuckahoe, 59
Ridout, John, of Annapolis, 54, 70, 87
Ridgeley, Charles, of Hampton, 49
Ringgold, James, of Annapolis, 60
Robertson, James, of Tennessee, 23
Routh, Cuthbert, 30, 47
Rozer, Henry, of Prince Georges, 47, 48, 57
- Sharpe, Horatio, of Whitehall, Governor of Maryland, 31, 20, 59, 69, 82, 87, 90
Sim, Joseph, of Maryland, 25, 63
Skinner, John Stuart, of Baltimore, 10, 13, 90
Skipwith, Sir Peyton, of Mecklenburg, 57, 65
Robert, of Dinwiddie, 59, 65
Smith, Thomas, stud groom at Hampton Court, 35
Somerset, Duke of, 32
Spotswood, Alexander II, of Newport, 61, 84
Sprigg, Richard, 36
Thomas, 36, 43
Stewart, David, 48, 52
Stratton, Wiley J., of Washington, 10
Syme, John, of Hanover, 44, 68
- Talman, James, of New Jersey, 84
Tankerville, Charles Bennet, second lord, 20, 25, 28, 47
Tasker, Benjamin, jr., of Belair, 19, 35, 50, 55
Benjamin, sr., 20
- Tayloe, Benjamin Ogle, of Washington, 10, 13, 29, 33, 40, 56, & *passim*
John II, of Mount Airy, 55, 56, 63, 67, 68
John III, of Mount Airy, 69, 88, 93
Terhune, J. & J., of New York, 26
Thompson, Charles, 91
Thornton, Anthony, of Stafford, 55
John, of Caroline, 66, 93
Presley, of Northumberland, 60
Trevathan, Charles E., 77
Tyler, Robert, 25
- Vaughan, Craddock, of Lunenburg, 67
- Wallace, J. H., 10, 15, 40, 87, & *passim*
Walpole, Horace, 28
Walthall, Archard, of Chesterfield, 93
Washington, George, of Mount Vernon, 91, 59
George Augustine, 91
Lund, 60
Waters, Israel, of New York, 44, 84
Welden, John, 93
Whiting, George B., of Frederick, 40
Williams, William ('Panton'), of Tennessee, 13, 23, 33
Winston, Isaac, of Hanover, 68
Woodford, John Thornton, of Caroline, 60, 62
Woodward, William, of Belair, 9, 86
- Young, Notley, of Maryland, 48

Index of Horses and Mares

- Aleppo, Darley's, 28, 51, 85
 Duke of Hamilton's, 86
 Apollo, Spotswood's, 84
 Ariel, Brent's, 56
 Vandever's, 42
- Babraham, Lord Godolphin's, 54,
 68, 90
 Hiltzheimer's (by *Juniper), 38,
 71
 *Badger, Eden's, 60
 *Badger mare, Sharpe's, 48, 82
 Bajazet (alias Y. Tanner), Hunt's,
 20, 37, 71
 *Bajazet mare, Barnes', 37
 Bald Charlotte, Duke of Somers-
 set's, 32
 *Barb, Ogle's, 23, 19, 51
 Bashaw, Delancey's, 20
 Bellair I, Tayloe's (by Morton's
 *Traveller), 66
 II, Tayloe's (by Hart's *Med-
 ley), 92, 69
 Bessy Bell, Tasker's, 51, 48
 Betsey Bell, Nicholson's, 49
 Black - and - all - Black, Conway's
 (by *Brunswick), 25
 (alias Othello), Lord Port-
 more's, 32, 81
 Skipwith's (by Conway's), 65
 Black Selima, Tayloe's, 68, 92, 94
 Bohemian, Sharpe's, 25, 47
 Bonny Lass, Duke of Bolton's,
 32
 Britannia, Gantt's, by *Othello,
 44, 25
 Sharpe's, by True Briton, 44, 82
 * Syme's, by Crab, 44
 Brilliant, Ringgold's, 60
 *Brunswick, Bland's, 25
 *Bulle Rock, Gist's (by Darley's
 Arabian), 75, 19
 Bulle Rock, Old, Tasker's (by
 *Spark), 27, 25
 Young (New Jersey), (by True
 Briton), 25
 Bulle Rock mare, Ogle's, 27
- Camilla, Butler's, 93
 Cadwallader's, 71
 Carter's, 71
 Celer, Meade's, 40
 Celerimma, Hoomes', 40
 Chatham, Fitzhugh's, 65
 Chiddy, Duke of Somerset's, 32
 *Childers, Tayloe's, 26, 55
 Clio, Allen's, 80
 Columbine, Sharpe's, 82
 Colvill's Horse, by Ogle's Barb,
 51, 25, 48
 *Crab, Carter's, 80
 Lord Portmore's Old, 32
 Creeping Kate, Butler's, 53
- *Dabster, Carter's, 80
 Darley's Arabian, 19, 77
 Don Carlos, Spotwood's, 61
 *Dove, Hamilton's, 39, 41, 45, 61,
 62
 Driver, Tyler's, 25
- Ebony, Brent's, 64, 21
 *, Young, Sharpe's, 82
 Eclipse, Harris', 40
- Fayette, Custis', 60
 *Fearnought, Baylor's, 33, 44, 63,
 68, 84
 Federalist, Prior's, 68
 *Figure, Hamilton's, 59, 61, 69
 Figure, Skipwith's, 65
 Flying Childers mare, 54
- Gimcrack, Randolph's, 93
 Godolphin 'Arabian', 20, 53
 Granby, Perkins', 26
 Grey Diomed, Tayloe's, 94
 Grey Wilkes, Robinson's, 30
- Hampton Court Childers, 32, 35
 Harmless, Blake's, 48
 Harmony, Hamilton's, 61
 Hector (son of Ariel), 48
 *Hero, Tayloe's, 25, 63
 Honeycomb Punch, 29

- *Janus, Booth's, 60, 63, 66
 *Jenny Cameron, Tayloe's, 55
 Jolly Chester (by True Briton), 25
 *Jolly Roger, Wormeley's, 63
 *Juniper, Syme's, 59, 68, 71, 90
 King Herod, Haynes', 84, 44
 *Kitty Fisher, Braxton's, 55
 Lamplighter, Page's, 93
 Large Hartley mare, 54, 87
 *Lath, Delancey's, 68, 84, 87
 Leonidas, Custis', 60
 Liberty, Waters', 45
 Lindsey's Arabian. See Ranger
 Little Juniper, Tayloe's, 68
 Look-about-you, Bathurst's, 85
 Lonsdale, Nelson's, 40
 Lucy Locket, Churchill's, 66
 Maggy Lauder, Forman's, 48, 83
 Magnolia, Washington's, 91, 59, 60
 Mariamne, Sharpe's, 69
 Mark Anthony, Hardyman's, 38
 *Mary Grey, Wormeley's, 51, 67
 *Medley, Hart's, 40, 69
 Medley, Young, Page's, 41
 Merry Andrew, Heath's, 45
 Mexican, Young, Woodford's, 65
 Mille, Gantt's, 43
 *Miss Colvill, Colvill's, 47, 20, 25, 28, 51, 86
 Miss Wildman, Lloyd's, 84
 *Moll Brazen (by Cub), McCarty's, 82
 (by Spark), Tasker's, 37, 19, 83
 Molly Pacolet, Hiltzheimer's, 40, 83
 *Monkey, Harrison's, 80
 Mosco Arabian, 35
 *Nancy Bywell, Lloyd's, 82, 84
 Nettle, Delancey's, 63
 Nonpareil, Tayloe's, 48
 Nutcracker, Dixon's, 94
 Othello, Lord Portmore's. See Black-and-all-Black
 *, Sharpe's, 31, 20, 41, 43, 44, 45, 52, 61, 62, 64, 90
 Pacolet, Hopper's, 42, 40, 44, 83
 Partner, Blanchard's, 44
 Lightfoot's, 57
 Pastime, Sharpe's, 69
 Pegasus, Blake's, 48
 Phaeton, Bland's, 94
 Polyphemus, Thornton's, 69
 Post Boy, Ridgeley's, 49
 Primrose, Hamilton's, 61
 *Queen Mab, Ogle's, 35, 19, 29
 Queen of Sheba, Caruthers', 80
 *Ranger, Hamilton's, 48
 *, (Lindsey's Arabian), 59, 60
 Young, Stewart's, 52, 48
 *Regulus, Burwell's, 45
 Dunmore's (by *Othello), 45
 Fitzhugh's (by *Fearnought), 45, 60, 65
 Remus, Burwell's, 41, 39
 Rochester, Patterson's, 48
 Roebuck, Ashe's, 94
 Rosette, Terhune's, 20, 86
 St. Patrick, Hiltzheimer's, 39, 86
 Selim, Galloway's, 62, 21
 Hiltzheimer's, 38
 *Selima, Tasker's, 53, 20, 21, 86, 87, 88
 Hiltzheimer's, 38, 71
 Young, Tayloe's, 92
 Selima Stakes, 86
 Septima, Lee's, 41
 Serval, Jameison's, 26
 Shadow, Tasker's, 52, 48
 Silver Heels, Fendall's, 81
 Silverlegs, McCarty's, 63
 Sister to Old Bulle Rock, Tasker's, 27
 Sloven, Duke of Bolton's, 54
 Smiling Billy, Duvall's, 37
 Snap, Alexander's, 89, 93
 Snapdragon, Shaftoe's, 88
 Spadille, Willie Jones', 66
 Spanish mares, 23
 *Spark, Ogle's, 28, 49, 42, 43, 50, 51, 53
 Sir R. Grosvenor's, 85
 Son of Honeycomb Punch, 30, 28
 *Spot mare, Sharpe's, 82
 Stella, Hamilton's, 61, 21
 Sweeper, Sharpe's, 59
 Sweetlips (by Cade), 30
 (by the Ancaster Merlin), 50

-
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| *Tanner, Wolstenholme's, 71 | Virginia Sorrel, Conway's, 69 |
| Thistle, Hamilton's, 61 | Tayloe's, 69 |
| Traveller, Lloyd's, 59 | |
| *, Morton's, 52, 56, 57, 59, 66 | Whimsey, Lord Craven's, 87 |
| Young, Rozer's, 47, 52 | Whistlejacket, Thornton's, 93 |
| Traveller mare, Sharpe's, 59, 21, | *Whitefoot mare, Gower's, 80 |
| 90 | Whynot, Eden's, 81, 84 |
| True Briton, Gantt's, 43, 28, 44, | *Wildair, Delancey's, 26 |
| 62, 80 | Sim's of Maryland, 27, 63 |
| *Tryall, Byrd's, 55 | Wilkes, Heard's, 43 |
| Pollock's (by Othello), 28, 32 | |
| Tulip, Forman's, 60 | Yorick, Tayloe's, 63, 69 |
| Ulster Lass, Bates', 26 | |

